

# PEOPLE

**Total for Live Aid**  
The confirmed total of live aid concerts for Africa is \$25 million (\$25 million more than the original estimate). The total of the original estimate was \$25 million. The total of the original estimate was \$25 million.

**Desperate charges of racism**  
The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill to prohibit the use of federal funds to promote the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The bill was passed by a vote of 387-11.

**Bruce Springsteen, home**  
Bruce Springsteen, home from his tour of Europe, will be performing at the Madison Square Garden on Aug. 3. The concert will be his first since he left the U.S. to tour Europe.

**Sydney Biddle Barrow, Jr.**  
Sydney Biddle Barrow, Jr., a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has been elected to the position of Speaker of the House. He will be the first African American to hold the position.

**ES AUTOSTAR**  
The new ES AUTOSTAR is a four-door sedan with a 1.8-liter engine. It has a top speed of 150 mph and a 0-60 time of 10 seconds.

**TRASCO**  
The new TRASCO is a four-door sedan with a 1.8-liter engine. It has a top speed of 150 mph and a 0-60 time of 10 seconds.

**MERCEDES SPARK**  
The new MERCEDES SPARK is a four-door sedan with a 1.8-liter engine. It has a top speed of 150 mph and a 0-60 time of 10 seconds.

**NEW MERCEDES**  
The new NEW MERCEDES is a four-door sedan with a 1.8-liter engine. It has a top speed of 150 mph and a 0-60 time of 10 seconds.

**DAWAI TR**  
The new DAWAI TR is a four-door sedan with a 1.8-liter engine. It has a top speed of 150 mph and a 0-60 time of 10 seconds.

**NEW MERCEDES**  
The new NEW MERCEDES is a four-door sedan with a 1.8-liter engine. It has a top speed of 150 mph and a 0-60 time of 10 seconds.

The Global Newspaper  
Printed in Paris  
Printed in London  
Printed in Hong Kong  
Printed in Singapore  
Printed in The Hague  
Printed in Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPENDIX ON PAGE 16  
No. 31,856

## 3 Settlers Get Life In Israel

### 12 More Have Lighter Terms for Attacks on Arabs

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
JERUSALEM — An Israeli court sentenced three Jewish settlers convicted of murdering Arabs to life imprisonment Monday. It handed down light sentences for 12 other members of a Jewish underground organization that operated in the Israeli-occupied West Bank for four years.

The crimes for which the settlers were sentenced included the 1980 attempt to assassinate three Palestinian West Bank mayors; the 1983 murder of three Arab students in Hebron; the 1984 planting of bombs on five civilian Arab buses in East Jerusalem; the planting of bombs at mosques in Hebron; and an unsuccessful conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock Mosque on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem's Old City.

The panel of three judges handed down sentences ranging from three to seven years for 11 of the settlers. They could have received terms of up to 20 years. One of those convicted of participating in the attack on the Arab mayors walked out of the courtroom when all of his three-year sentence was suspended except for time already served awaiting trial.

The defendants cheered and threw their arms around one another in the East Jerusalem District Court. The courtroom was packed with supporters from West Bank settlements who proclaimed the defendants "heroes of Israel."

Supporters and attorneys for the settlers said they would press for a presidential pardon for all the defendants.

President Chaim Herzog has said that he would consider no appeals for pardon until after the sentencing, and then only on a case-by-case basis.

Some of the defendants sat in the judge's chair at the bench and gave interviews before television cameras as Hannan Porat, a leader of the fundamentalist settler movement, Gush Emunim, passed around a box of peaches.

The 13-month trial was deeply emotive for the Israeli public as the defendants were vigorously supported by leaders of the Jewish settlement movement in the West Bank and by many members of Israel's parliament from the Likud bloc and other rightist parties.

There was sympathy for the settlers in May, when Israel released 1,150 Arab prisoners, some of them convicted of terrorist murders, in exchange for the bodies of two Israeli soldiers killed in a 1982 ambush.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Menachem Livni, who was sentenced Monday in Jerusalem to life imprisonment for attacks on West Bank Arabs.

## U.S. Military Opposes Changes in POW Accord

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended against U.S. ratification of international agreements agreed to by the 1949 Geneva Conventions on treatment of combatants and war victims, administration officials say.

The intent of the revisions is to enhance humane treatment of combatants and civilians during war. But the main concern of the Joint Chiefs is that the revisions, or protocols, as they are known, would have the effect of legitimizing national liberation movements and terrorists, granting them combatant and prisoner of war status.

While the matter is still under review, the prevailing view is that President Ronald Reagan is unlikely to recommend Senate ratification of the protocols, dealing with warfare in the face of such objections by the military.

The Carter administration signed the two protocols in 1977 with the understanding that ratification would await a formal study by the Joint Chiefs. More than 100 nations have signed the protocols and more than 40 have ratified them. Only formal ratification gives the treaty legal force.

State Department officials said that Denmark and Norway had ratified the protocols and that Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands were moving toward ratification. The officials said they did not expect France to ratify Protocol I and did not expect Israel to ratify either protocol.

Protocol I deals with international armed conflicts, and Protocol II with noninternational conflicts. The administration's problems are with Protocol I, which would give regional political groups such as the Organization of African Unity the authority to judge whether liberation movements such as the African National Congress are legitimate parties to an armed conflict, thus granting their fighters the same measure of protection as regular soldiers.

Critics contend that other provisions in Protocol I are worded so vaguely that the distinctions between guerrillas and soldiers would be blurred. As a result, they say, guerrillas could claim the same protection granted regular prisoners of war and thus avoid prosecution under criminal law for what might otherwise be considered terrorist acts.

The Pentagon, State Department, and other agencies have yet to take positions on the protocols. But officials said that the administration had told the International Red Cross, under whose auspices the conference to negotiate the protocols was held from 1974 to 1977, that the decision would be made "in a matter of weeks" and that the administration had "grave problems" with the documents.

Perhaps the most powerful argument against ratification on any terms comes from a commentary to be published soon by Douglas J. Feith, deputy assistant secretary of defense for negotiations policy.

He wrote of Protocol I, "It is a matter of weeks" and that the administration had "grave problems" with the documents.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

## Foes Seek To Charge Marcos

### Allege Family Invested Abroad, Hurt Economy

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service  
MANILA — Opposition legislators filed an impeachment resolution Monday against President Ferdinand E. Marcos, accusing him of "permitting and abetting economic sabotage" through large overseas investments by relatives, friends and government officials.

The resolution, the first such measure initiated against Mr. Marcos in his 20 years in power, was filed by 35 opposition members of the National Assembly. Afterward, the president gave a speech on the state of the nation to open the second regular session of the 200-seat legislature.

The impeachment move followed press disclosures in the United States that prominent Filipinos have channeled tens of millions of dollars into American investments through holding companies.

Among those cited as maintaining large U.S. investments were President Marcos's wife, Imelda, two cabinet ministers and several close friends of the president.

Backers of the impeachment resolution conceded that the measure had practically no chance of passage in the assembly, which is dominated by members of Mr. Marcos's ruling New Society Movement.

In his 40-minute speech before the Batasang Pambansa, or National Assembly, Mr. Marcos appealed for unity to save the republic. A Communist rebel insurgency has growing in strength in the past year.

Mr. Marcos said that "before we quarrel about who is going to run the country, let us make sure the country is saved by us. Otherwise, there may be no republic to quarrel about."

But the president made scant reference to two issues preoccupying the legislators: the investments scandal and a move by Mr. Marcos's own party to abrogate a military bases pact with the United States.

Mr. Marcos noted near the end of his speech that he had ordered an investigation into allegations of "hidden wealth" held by Filipino officials and private individuals "irrespective of party."

Regarding the dispute over U.S. compensation for use of two military bases in the Philippines, Mr. Marcos indicated that he would handle the matter personally as the country's "foreign policy" formulation. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile put forward a resolution in the assembly on Friday seeking to abrogate the bases treaty.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)



## OPEC Shifts Focus From Output Cut

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, said Monday at the meeting of oil producers in Vienna that he saw no need for a cutback in production now, but he stressed the importance of price differentials for heavy crude. There seemed to be some support. Page 9.

## Battle Lines Harden in South Africa

### Force Seems to Be Botha's Only Way of Exerting Control

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service  
JOHANNESBURG — A state of emergency came into force Sunday in South Africa as the rising political turmoil, and with it came a sense that battle lines had hardened and that any residual hope of dialogue had withered.

The proclamation, many South African academics and commentators said, implied an acknowledgment by President P. W. Botha that the country has failed to extend limited political changes beyond the boundaries of Indian and mixed race to what he terms the moderate leaders of the 23 million blacks.

The message seemed to be that force, which has been used by South Africa beyond its borders to mold foreign policy, is now also accepted — welcomed by some whites — as the only vehicle of domestic control.

"It is an admission," said John Barratt of the South African Institute of International Affairs, "that the situation has got out of control." For some black activists that might seem a victory since the unrest and defiance in black townships have provoked the authorities, from this perspective, into admitting a lack of ideas or willingness to meet the demands of black protest.

But the immediate odds are stacked against black defiance more heavily than before, while the months of protest have led to rivalries and retribution within some townships.

As Mr. Botha announced the state of emergency Saturday, a young black woman in the township of Duderstadt, east of Johannesburg, was being burned to death by fellow blacks, "kicked and beaten even as she sought to put out the flames. She was accused of collaborating with the authorities."

Such incidents, given coverage on South Africa's state-controlled television, make it easier for Mr. Botha to argue that his proclamation was designed to restore order rather than to subjugate those who will not accept his notions of limited political change, which is based on the ideas of racial and ethnic separation that inspired apartheid's architects.

Yet editorial writers and commentators said Sunday that the state of emergency alone would not solve the country's problems, while its proclamation spreads damage beyond its evident black targets.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Activists Seized in S. Africa

### Botha Defends Curbs, Will Not Call Parliament

The Associated Press  
JOHANNESBURG — The police acting Monday under South Africa's newly imposed state of emergency, detained four prominent black clerics and a number of other activists in the eastern Cape province, reporters and monitoring groups said.

President Pieter W. Botha rejected a call from opposition leaders to reconvene Parliament to discuss the measures.

Mr. Botha said in a statement that it was time for action, not debate, and added: "It is and remains the responsibility of the government to ensure the safety of its people. My government will not shrink that responsibility."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, a black Anglican clergyman who won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, criticized the emergency decree but offered to conduct negotiations between blacks and the white government.

"In peacetime, only repressive governments, such as those in the Philippines and the banana republics of South America, impose martial law and states of emergency," Bishop Tutu said.

The head of the security police, Lieutenant General Johann P. Coetzee, suggested to South African editors that all articles on the unrest be submitted to the police for advance clearance, but when editors protested he withdrew the suggestion, the South African Press Association said.

"There is an exceptional need to scale down information connected to the unrest," General Coetzee was quoted as having told the editors.

The police confirmed that they detained 113 people on the first day of the state of emergency. The emergency powers allow the police and the army to arrest without warrants, detain and interrogate suspects for up to 14 days, seize property, impose curfews and limit or ban press coverage in the affected areas.

The measures were imposed to quell unrest in which more than 500 blacks have been killed since September. They affect the eastern Cape region, black townships in industrial areas east of Johannesburg, and Johannesburg itself.

In Kwa-Thema, a black township east of Johannesburg, the police distributed pamphlets explaining why the emergency had been imposed. The pamphlets said: "Thugs are disrupting your life through intimidation, arson and murder. This must be stopped."

A spokesman for the Detainees (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## A-Bomb in War and Politics: At First, Just a Better Weapon

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — In the years that followed the 1945 explosion of atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, military thinking was turned on its head.

The U.S. government repeatedly considered in the late 1940s and early 1950s using nuclear weapons to deal with a crisis.

The three branches of military service competed fiercely to come up with ways to exploit the bomb. The postwar years also saw the start of arms-control talks, which were unsuccessful, and what was subsequently called "nuclear diplomacy" — the threat to use atomic weapons as a means of ending a U.S.-Communist confrontation.

Perhaps the greatest difference, at least in attitude, between that era and the present time was the assumption that the use of nuclear weapons was virtually inevitable.

The main enemy against which they would be used was, of course, the Soviet Union. Soviet scientists had begun a crash program to build nuclear weapons.

At the United Nations, the United States made an effort to persuade Moscow to get along without the bomb, but it got nowhere.

McGeorge Bundy, national security affairs adviser to President John F. Kennedy, said in a recent interview that his research for history of the atomic age showed that Stalin was "absolutely determined" to get the bomb because he believed that "the Americans have upset the equilibrium."

In the United States, some officers and scientists expected the next war to be nuclear, and they set to work to prepare for it.

## 23 Are Hurt In 2 Blasts in Copenhagen

The Associated Press  
COPENHAGEN — Bombs destroyed the office of an American airline company and damaged a synagogue and a Jewish home for the elderly Monday. Twenty-three persons were injured, at least three of them seriously.

Islamic Jihad, a terrorist group, claimed responsibility for the bombings. An anonymous caller to the Associated Press in Beirut said that the attacks were in retaliation for Israeli raids on villages in southern Lebanon on Sunday. The call could not be authenticated.

The caller added: "If certain countries believe they are free from our strikes, let them know that sooner or later we shall reach the heart of the White House, the Kremlin, the Elysee, 10 Downing Street, Jerusalem and the headquarters of all Western and Arab leaders who spin around the imperialist universe."

The first bomb destroyed the ticket office of Northwest Orient Airlines, the only office of an American airline in Copenhagen. The office is near the Tivoli amusement park.

At least one other device exploded in a passageway bordering the Copenhagen Synagogue and the neighboring Meyers Minne Nursing Home, in a narrow street in the central city. The heavy wooden doors of the synagogue were blown down.

Police said that the victims included 10 Danes, three Algerians, two Poles, a Briton, four Algerians, a German living in Denmark, a Jordanian and a Swede.

Hospital officials said that most of the injured had shock and minor injuries.

A worker at the home for the elderly said that at least seven of its residents were injured but none was believed to have been seriously hurt.



Wooden doors blown from the Copenhagen synagogue.

Copenhagen's chief rabbi, Bent Melchior, called the bombing "a sinful act." There were no activities in the synagogue at the time. A morning prayer service attended by about 20 persons had finished two hours earlier.

Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen said, "It is horrible and completely meaningless that we should now experience terrorist acts in the middle of Copenhagen."

Harald Ruetz, a Northwest Orient Airlines worker, said that the explosion appeared to have come from a device outside the ticket

office. An employee and two customers were in the office when it exploded.

Automobiles in a parking garage immediately above the airline office appeared not to have been damaged but the force of the explosion tipped apart the office and scattered debris on a busy intersection near the Tivoli park.

An employee of a hotel near the airline office said, "Everything was black and there were huge tongues of fire" at the instant of the explosion.



## Negligence, Inadequacies Are Cited in Dam's Break

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

STAVA, Italy — Private negligence and inadequate public precautions were to blame for the flood disaster here in which at least 195 persons died, according to Italian officials.

Geological inspectors and other officials looking into the causes of the accident were focusing increasingly on chemical deposits that had built up over the years at the bottom of the pond held back by the dam. The pond, and an auxiliary pond above it, were used to purify fluorite from a fluorite mine.

An investigator called the deposits "a geological time bomb." Colonel Fulvio Vezzani, a military spokesman, said the deposits had built up, increasing the volume behind the dam and possibly corroding the dam itself.

In addition, Colonel Vezzani said that trees had recently been cut behind the dam to make the pool of water bigger.

"It is possible that this made the earth unstable," he said.

A worker for the regional water authority said that the dam itself had been built up over the years and may simply have been too high.

"Earthen dams work best when they are low," he said.

### Italian Liberals Elect Leader

ROME — Alfredo Biondi, 47, minister of the environment, has been elected leader of the Italian Liberal Party, a minor member of the coalition government. Mr. Biondi, who will now leave his cabinet position, said that he did not plan to change party policy.



Two men in Ora, Italy, look at pictures of victims in the collapse of the dam.

Judicial warnings have been issued to officials of the company that owns the dam, the Prealpi Mining Co., and to local officials who may bear responsibility for inadequate supervision of the dam.

Giulio Rotta, president of the company, said that storms had eroded the dam.

"I have no responsibility for its structure," he said. "That is up to the people who built it."

The Montecatini Co. built the mine and dam complex in the early 1960s. It was taken over by the state energy company, Eni, in 1979, and sold to Prealpi about two years later.

**Unexploded Shells Found**

The discovery of five unexploded artillery shells from World War II halted the search Monday for victims, Reuters reported from Tesero, Italy.

Italian Army officers said a bomb disposal expert would examine the shells, which were found at two locations near the dam. They discounted the possibility that a bomb explosion had caused the dam to break.

## Officer on Trial as Lisbon Terrorist Ridicules the Proceedings as a Farce

Reuters

LISBON — A trial of 73 suspected guerrillas opened Monday with the principal defendant, Lieutenant-Colonel Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, calling it a farce.

Colonel Carvalho, 48, is charged with leading a leftist terrorist group called the April 25 Popular Forces. The colonel, known popularly as Otelo, was a leader of 1974 revolution that ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship.

The trial started despite the absence of a former member of the April 25 Popular Forces who was to have been a key prosecution witness.

He was shot Friday in an attack for which the guerrilla group claimed responsibility. Hospital sources said the attack left him paralyzed.

Heavily armed police ringed the courtroom as the trial got under way.

Colonel Carvalho received a warning from the judge when he greeted fellow defendants in court.

The others cheered and applauded him, while relatives and friends in the public gallery chanted, "Otelo! Otelo!"

Colonel Carvalho, isolated with the other defendants in a special enclosure of bulletproof glass, scribbled a note in the public gallery and displayed it against the glass.

"The trial is a farce whose outcome will be the triumph of those now under arrest," the note said.

"The accused are the ones who should be in jail."

Of the 73 persons accused, only 52 appeared in court. Three former guerrillas had turned state's evidence, and the rest are being tried in absentia.

The accused are charged with belonging to or assisting the April 25 Popular Forces, which has claimed at least six killings and dozens of bomb attacks and robberies since April 1980.

Their lawyers protested Monday that the charges had not been sufficiently clarified and said that they had not been given sufficient access to all the evidence.

The trial is expected to last at least six months.



Colonel Carvalho, front left, with others accused in Lisbon.

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## Emergency Rule Points Up A Hardening of Battle Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

an indication of how press freedom has been restricted by the regulations.

As township unrest has grown into a daily chronicle of violence,

the protest has crystallized in an increasingly radical call for power.

Black activists assert that peace would return if the government were ready to negotiate with black leaders, such as the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, a leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

But for Mr. Botha, that is apparently not possible. South African commentators said, for such negotiations imply a readiness for power-sharing that goes far beyond what his white constituency — or, seemingly, his own inclination — will permit.

That a crisis exists is not in dispute. According to political activists here, only five of the 38 local black councils that were established by Mr. Botha as a nascent form of black democracy are still able to function.

Last year 240 black officials, including 27 mayors, resigned amid accusations that they served as a front for continued white domination. Black local government, some activists say, has virtually collapsed.

With the state of emergency, Mr. Botha's response seems to have been to fall back on a traditional reflex, hoping that force will offer a respite from violence and protest.

"The crackdown must not sidetrack the government from attending to the complex task of dealing with the root causes of unrest," The Sunday Star said. "If anything, the state of emergency should be used to give added impetus to the process of reform."

exchange for three captured Israeli soldiers.

Authorities pointed out that the defendants sentenced to three years imprisonment, eligible for a reduction of a third of their sentences for good behavior, will have to remain in jail only nine months since they have already served 15 months awaiting trial and sentencing.

Of 10 who were sentenced after plea bargaining already have been released.

Aviva Nir, the mother of Shaul Nir, who was sentenced to life for murder in the 1983 grenade and machine-gun attack on students at the Islamic College in Hebron, jumped up and down in joy immediately after the sentences were passed.

"Why am I happy?" she said. "My two sons are two heroes of Israel. God arranged everything. This will bring a lot of life. It may be life for my son, but God has other plans."

Her other son, Barak, received a six-year sentence for participation in the Islamic College and Arab bus attacks and the Dome of the Rock conspiracy.

Also sentenced to a mandatory

## WORLD BRIEFS

### IRS Deadline for Income Exclusion

WASHINGTON (IHT) — Overseas taxpayers who have not filed their U.S. income tax returns for 1982 and 1983 must get their returns in by Tuesday or lose the earned income exclusion for those years, the Internal Revenue Service said.

The returns will be considered to be filed in time if they carry a readable postmark for July 23 or if they are turned in at U.S. embassies or consulates with IRS offices before the close of business on Tuesday. Taxpayers abroad can exclude up to \$75,000 in foreign earned income — wages, salaries and self-employment income — for 1982 and up to \$80,000 in 1983.

Charles Bruce, a tax attorney, advised that some taxpayers may want to file "protective returns" — using rough income numbers and claiming the exclusion — then amending those returns after the deadline to correct any mistakes. He said that this would probably be easier and more successful than trying to challenge the deadline in court.

### Reagan Back at Work in White House

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan conferred Monday with senior advisers as he resumed work in the White House nine days after undergoing cancer surgery.

Mr. Reagan did not go to the Oval Office but conducted business from the living room in his White House living quarters, according to Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman. The president had a light schedule of meetings totaling about an hour with Donald T. Regan, his chief of staff, Robert C. McFarlane, his national security adviser, and Vice President George Bush.

The president also studied briefing papers for talks Tuesday with President Li Xiangjun of China, who is in Washington for a state visit, and telephoned several members of Congress in an effort to end the deadlock over the federal budget.

### East German Nuclear Scientist Defects

BONN (UPI) — A leading East German nuclear scientist has defected to West Germany, West German newspapers said Monday.

They said that the scientist, Peter Adler, 46, accompanied by his wife and 11-year-old son, arrived in West Germany last week from Vienna, where he worked for the International Atomic Energy Agency. The agency oversees the civilian use of nuclear technology to ensure that it is not diverted to military purposes.

The newspaper Die Welt described Mr. Adler as one of the leading East German nuclear scientists. It said he had held top jobs for the last six years. The Bild newspaper said the scientist defected because of dissatisfaction with political and ideological conditions in East Germany.

### Berri Calls for Removal of Gemayel

BEIRUT (AP) — A Shiite Muslim leader, Nabih Berri, called Monday for the replacement of President Amin Gemayel's government and said a meeting of Islamic nations would be held next month, under Syrian sponsorship, to try to end inter-Muslim feuds.

Mr. Berri, who returned here from Damascus after a two-week visit with his Syrian supporters, said the meeting would be in Damascus. The Syrians, the main power-broker in Lebanon, have been trying to resolve inter-Muslim feuds in preparation for an overall settlement for Lebanon's civil war, which extends to Christians and Palestinian refugees.

### EC Sets Conference on Treaty Reform

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community foreign ministers decided Monday to call a special conference to discuss proposals that could water down the authority of national governments, but Britain warned against solutions that were not acceptable to all.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, whose government was among those that originally opposed such a conference, said the meeting, set Sept. 9 in Luxembourg, could succeed only by common accord. It will tackle proposals for a wider European union that split last month's Milan summit meeting.

The ministers set up two groups of senior officials to prepare the conference. One will discuss changes in present treaties to expand the EC's competence to noneconomic matters and give wider powers to the European Commission and the European Parliament. The second will handle proposals for wider foreign policy coordination.

### Britain, Spain Sign Extradition Treaty

LONDON (AP) — Britain and Spain signed an extradition treaty Monday, the first step in closing a favorite refuge of British criminals.

Leon Brittan, the British home secretary, and Fernando Ledesma Barter, the Spanish justice minister, signed the treaty in London. It is not expected to become effective until next year after being approved by the British Parliament and ratified by both governments.

### Corrections

Because of an editing error, an article Monday about vehicle exhaust standards in the European Community stated incorrectly that the standards are to take effect in March. They are to take effect beginning in 1989.

A headline in Monday's business section misidentified the object of a \$470-million takeover bid. The target company was Multimedia Inc.

## 15 Jewish Settlers Sentenced For Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

life term for murder in the Islamic College attack was Menachem Livni, 38, a former reserve engineering corps battalion commander who led the underground organization. He was in the forefront of Jewish settlers who moved into the Arab city of Hebron after Israel captured the West Bank in 1967.

The other life sentence was given to Uzi Shabab, 25, also of Hebron and a former Israeli Army soldier. Mr. Shabab is the son-in-law of the spiritual leader of the West Bank settler movement, Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Some of the West Bank Jewish settlers in the courtroom said that the trial had radicalized settlers throughout the occupied territory and that there would be further attacks on Palestinian nationalists.

The sentences for causing grievous bodily harm were for the attacks on two mayors, Bassam Shaka, then mayor of Nabulus, who lost both legs to a bomb placed in his car, and Karim Khalaf, of Ramallah, who lost a foot.

An Israeli Druze bomb disposal expert was blinded while attempting to defuse a third bomb.

The relatively light sentences of three years for defendants involved in the attack on the Arab mayors were attributed by the judges to the court's belief that the settlers deliberately planted light explosive charges in the mayors' cars with the intent of maiming but not killing them because, by the defendants' own confessions, they did not want to create Palestinian martyrs.

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An Israeli Druze bomb disposal expert was blinded while attempting to defuse a third bomb.

Other clerics reportedly held were the Reverend Samson Daba, an Anglican minister and community leader from Uitenhage; the Reverend Hamilton Dandala, a Methodist minister from Port Elizabeth; and the Reverend Ebenezer Magina, a leader of the Azanian People's Organization, a black-consciousness group in Port Elizabeth.

Reporters in Port Elizabeth said that at least 10 other activists were seized before dawn, including leaders of the black Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa.

Police reported several scattered incidents of unrest in black townships late Sunday and early Monday.

On Sunday, police shot and killed three blacks in Tumbahle township outside Parys, a town 75 miles (120 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, when a group of

blacks stoned and firebombed houses of policemen and black councilors, according to police headquarters.

Parys is not among the towns covered by the emergency regulations.

Among those arrested Sunday were 22 mourners aboard a bus that was commandeered on its way back to Johannesburg from a funeral, said police said. They gave few details of the arrests.

The last state of emergency in South Africa was in 1960, when violence followed the fatal shootings by the police of 69 black protesters in Sharpeville, south of Johannesburg. The police arrested more than 11,000 people during that 156-day emergency.

**U.S. Blames Apartheid**

The Reagan administration, blaming apartheid for the violence in South Africa, denounced the new measures and said that the leaders in Pretoria should move toward "basic reforms."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, read a statement, one of the toughest issued by the administration against South Africa, describing apartheid as a "system considered to be repugnant."

But he said the administration will still oppose to legislation imposing sanctions against South Africa for its policies.

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## Affirmative Action Programs Winning Acceptance in U.S.

By Lee May  
and Paul Houston  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — After years of bitter controversy, affirmative action in the workplace has achieved a grudging acceptance among American workers and employers alike.

Despite continuing sharp criticism from the Reagan administration, the anxieties created when minorities and women first received preferential treatment in hiring to compensate for generations of discrimination have begun to ebb away.

"The world didn't come to an end and the walls didn't tumble down," said James Burton, equal opportunity affairs manager at Monsanto Co. "As a result, we're seeing a different attitude toward looking at people as individuals."

Edward Galle, a young white police recruit in Boston, fears the department's affirmative action program could hold back his career. But like many other whites affected by such programs, he concedes that increasing the number of minority officers is a worthy goal and admits he "can't think of anything else" to achieve it.

The National Association of Manufacturers, which represents 13,500 corporations, told a congressional committee this month that diversity in the work force resulting from affirmative action has produced new ideas, opinions and perspectives in management, product development and marketing.

Peter Robertson, a Washington consultant on affirmative action to 215 of the nation's largest corporations, said a survey shows 95 percent of the companies plan to continue their efforts regardless of what the government does.

But the battle over quotas and other tools of affirmative action is far from over. Sporadic charges persist of reverse discrimination against white males, and of incompetence among minorities and women hired under affirmative action.

And while the workplace has largely become reconciled to affirmative action as a method for hiring, the next step — progress in getting promotions for members of minority groups — has become a new source of tension.

Affirmative action dates from the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which established the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to investigate complaints of workplace discrimination and authorized federal courts to order employers to take steps to overcome



William E. Brock

the effects of past discrimination. Those steps could include quotas — requirements that, for example, one minority group member be hired for every new white worker added.

A year later, President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered large federal contractors to demonstrate progress toward diversifying their work forces, though strict mandatory quotas were not part of his executive order.

The result was a burst of complaints about racial discrimination in the workplace and a burgeoning of affirmative action plans.

Between 1974 and 1980, according to the Labor Department, the number of minority workers employed by companies with federal contracts grew by 20 percent, compared with a 12-percent increase in companies not involved in government work and having no affirmative action plans in force. For women, growth was 15 percent compared to 2 percent.

At the same time, complaints about the effect of such plans on white males began to rise. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission received 1,556 formal charges of reverse discrimination by public employers alone in 1979 through 1983, for example.

Paul Bearden, a 48-year-old white firefighter in St. Louis, said affirmative action there has "created a lot of hard feelings." Mr. Bearden, still a private after 23 years as a firefighter, said he once aspired to captain's rank. But since affirmative action, he said, he has quit studying for the test.

Some affirmative action officers have been accused of overzealousness. William McCarthy, a white Boston police officer, charges that the force has hired "primitives and illiterates in its effort to boost minority employment." "I think your professionalism and your standards are being dropped down," he said.

Larry Brown, a black officer and spokesman for the Massachusetts Association of Minority Law Enforcement Officers, calls that view racist. "Considering some of the white male police officers we have on this job, that's like — excuse the pun — the pot calling the kettle black," he said.

But opponents of affirmative action were given support by the Reagan administration, which contends that hiring and promotional preferences based on race or sex are inherently unfair and discriminatory.

Earlier this year the Justice Department asked 51 state and city governments to alter existing plans for hiring and promoting women and minority members, usually in police and fire departments.

The Justice Department based its action on a 1984 Supreme Court decision holding that the city of Memphis had violated the seniority rights of white firefighters when it retained junior black firefighters and laid off more senior whites. What applies to layoffs, the department reasoned, should also apply to hiring and promotion.

Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, one of the cities asked to alter its hiring and promotion plans, charged that the approach by the Justice Department "will result in expensive, time-consuming litigation and will reopen old wounds."

The U.S. Conference of Mayors, which represents 550 cities with populations of 30,000 or more, adopted a resolution last month in support of affirmative action programs unless there is "a clear repudiation by Congress or the judiciary."

No such repudiation is yet apparent. Five of the 13 federal appeals courts in the United States have held that the Memphis firefighters' case, which involved layoffs, does not apply to affirmative action plans involving hiring and promotions.

There is disagreement even within the Reagan administration. Last month, Labor Secretary William E. Brock said at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas that the country would need "some form of affirmative action for a considerable period of time into the future."

## Dole-Kemp Feud: Behind the Barbs, a Deep Republican Rivalry

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, was speaking recently to a group of college Republicans about tax reform. Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, he cracked, wants a business deduction for hair spray.

Mr. Kemp, who addressed the group later, shot back that during a recent fire Mr. Dole's library had burned. Both books in it were lost, he said, and Mr. Dole had not finished coloring one of them.

Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp are two of the most dominant Republicans in Washington, and the rivalry between them has been smoldering for years. But it recent weeks it has cracked into the open.

On one level the battle is political: Both men would like the Republican nomination for president in 1988. But their antagonism also reflects a deep rift in Republican ranks that involves economic policy and the future course of the party itself.

Many Republicans are alarmed at the rising animosity and would like to see it stop. Some Capitol watchers trace



Robert J. Dole

the rivalry to 1981 when the Kemp-Roth bill, cutting taxes by 25 percent, became law. Mr. Dole was the new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which handles tax legislation, and some Republicans say he considered Mr. Kemp an upstart and resented his success.

"Kemp is not a legislator, and Dole is, and that really grates on Dole," said a Republican assistant.

Beyond their personal rivalry, the two Republicans have a basic disagreement over economic policy. As an advocate of supply-side economics, Mr. Kemp stresses the importance of reducing taxes as the key to growth and prosperity. Rising deficits and interest rates, he insists, are caused by the tight money policies of the Federal Reserve Board.

As a more traditional conservative, Mr. Dole focuses on the deleterious effects of budget deficits. Solving that problem is the key to economic revival, he says, and if popular programs have to be cut and taxes have to be raised, that is a necessary price.

This disagreement has a broader political implication. Mr. Kemp says that by focusing on economic growth, the Republican Party can become the party of optimism and progress.

Mr. Dole retorts that if the Republicans bring down the deficit and thus revive the economy, the public will forget its temporary pain. If the party follows Mr. Kemp, he believes, the country will not grow out the deficit problem.

that Senate Republicans were inching their way toward a tax increase. To make matters worse, he and other House Republicans were turning over their having been excluded when Mr. Dole put together his budget plan with the White House.

Meanwhile, changes in the White House staff were working to the advantage of Mr. Kemp and his allies.

James A. Baker III, a pragmatist in the Dole mold, left as chief of staff and was replaced by Donald T. Regan, a more ideological conservative with close ties to Mr. Kemp. So the New Yorker, by his own account, "called Don Regan and said, 'I think we can get this budget back on track.'"

The result was a meeting of Mr. Regan, Mr. Kemp and several others that produced a "frame-work" for a new budget compromise. A Social Security freeze was dropped; new taxes were ruled out yet again; and Mr. Dole was appeased.

One of the senator's aides called the Kemp-Regan meeting "a political cheap shot aimed at 1988," and added: "That's why Dole is so angry. We were blindsided."

Mr. Kemp was also alarmed



Jack F. Kemp

lem, and the voters will blame the Republicans for the subsequent economic disaster.

All this came to a head recently. Mr. Kemp was appalled at the budget adopted by Senate Republicans, which contained a freeze on increases in Social Security benefits.

Mr. Kemp was also alarmed

## Dole Urges Reagan Intervention on Budget

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, has appealed to President Ronald Reagan to intervene to rescue the stalemate deficit-reduction negotiations on Capitol Hill, saying Mr. Reagan could "put it together if he does it very quickly."

If the president supports a compromise with the House of Representatives

that the Senate intends to offer this week, "then I think we should reach a showdown," Mr. Dole said. "If it's not going to happen, then we should say so and get on with our work."

Mr. Dole, speaking in a television interview Sunday, gave no details of the proposed compromise.

Both Mr. Dole and the Senate Budget Committee chairman, Pete

V. Domenici of New Mexico, expressed pessimism about the outlook, both in terms of an immediate agreement and the long-term prospects for making much of a dent in budget deficits.

Even if the Senate gets its way with deeper cuts than the House has proposed for the next three years, "we're still going to have \$200-billion deficits as far as the eye can see," Mr. Dole said.

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## Computer 'Bulletin Boards' Thriving

(Continued from Page 1)

for communication and free assembly as the telephone and meeting places are now," he said.

There are no reliable figures on the number of Americans who now have access to computer bulletin boards. Computer industry analysts say that somewhat less than 10 percent of the nation's 85 million households have personal computers. A large majority of those home systems include a "modem," the device that gives computer owners access to bulletin boards through telephone lines.

That would suggest that several million Americans can hook up to bulletin boards from their homes, in addition to those who have access to a computer system at their workplace.

It is equally difficult to state accurately how many different bulletin board systems there are. Industry estimates range upward from 2,000, but the number seems to be growing weekly, because computer owners can start a system with a minimal additional investment and operate it through their home telephones.

There are three basic types of computer communication systems. The most numerous are the free bulletin board systems all over the country, offering information to anyone who chooses to call. There generally is no fee for these services, although callers have to pay any long-distance charges for their connection.

There are also a few dozen commercial bulletin boards that provide services ranging from news re-

ports and stock quotations to gardening tips and airline schedules. These electronic magazines generally charge a fee starting at \$6 per hour.

Finally, there are hundreds of private computer bulletin boards used by businesses, schools, government agencies and professional organizations to keep in touch with a national roster of members or employees.

One of the more common forms of computer crime — including the crimes charged against the New Jersey teen-agers — involves a person who tries to penetrate one of these private networks.

Normally, a private network has its own telephone number and one or more passwords that a caller must type in to gain access to the system. Most private bulletin boards change these numbers and passwords frequently.

But last year a group of computer users obtained a phone number and password for a credit-rating company owned by TRW Inc. With that information, the users were able to call up and obtain the credit card numbers and financial

records of any of the millions of people listed by the company.

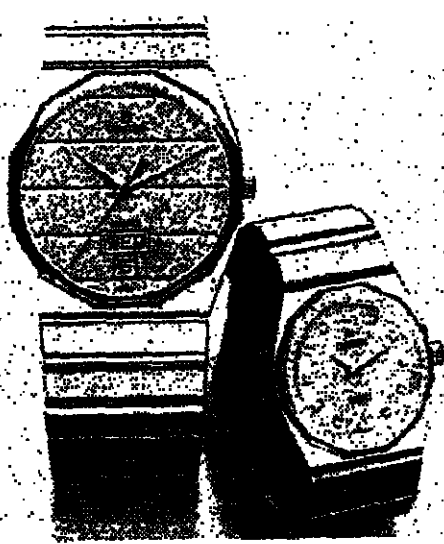
Burt Mazlow of Garden Grove, California, whose credit card numbers became public in the community of computer enthusiasts, has sued TRW for failure to provide adequate security of its records.

Last fall some bulletin boards listed a telephone number for "Arpanet," a Defense Department's research computer system. The necessary passwords were not listed, however, and the Pentagon said there was no evidence of unauthorized calls to Arpanet.

Mr. Finghes dismisses such users as a small group of "keyboard vagrants passing through our electronic neighborhood."

And enthusiasts are beginning to emphasize the need to avoid illegitimate use of computers. Even such youth-oriented bulletin boards as "Phreakenstein's Lair," where teen-agers heatedly debate rock music and new computer equipment, flash a warning on the screen to all callers: "Anyone leaving any message dealing with breaking into computers, etc. will have their password ZAPPED!!!!"

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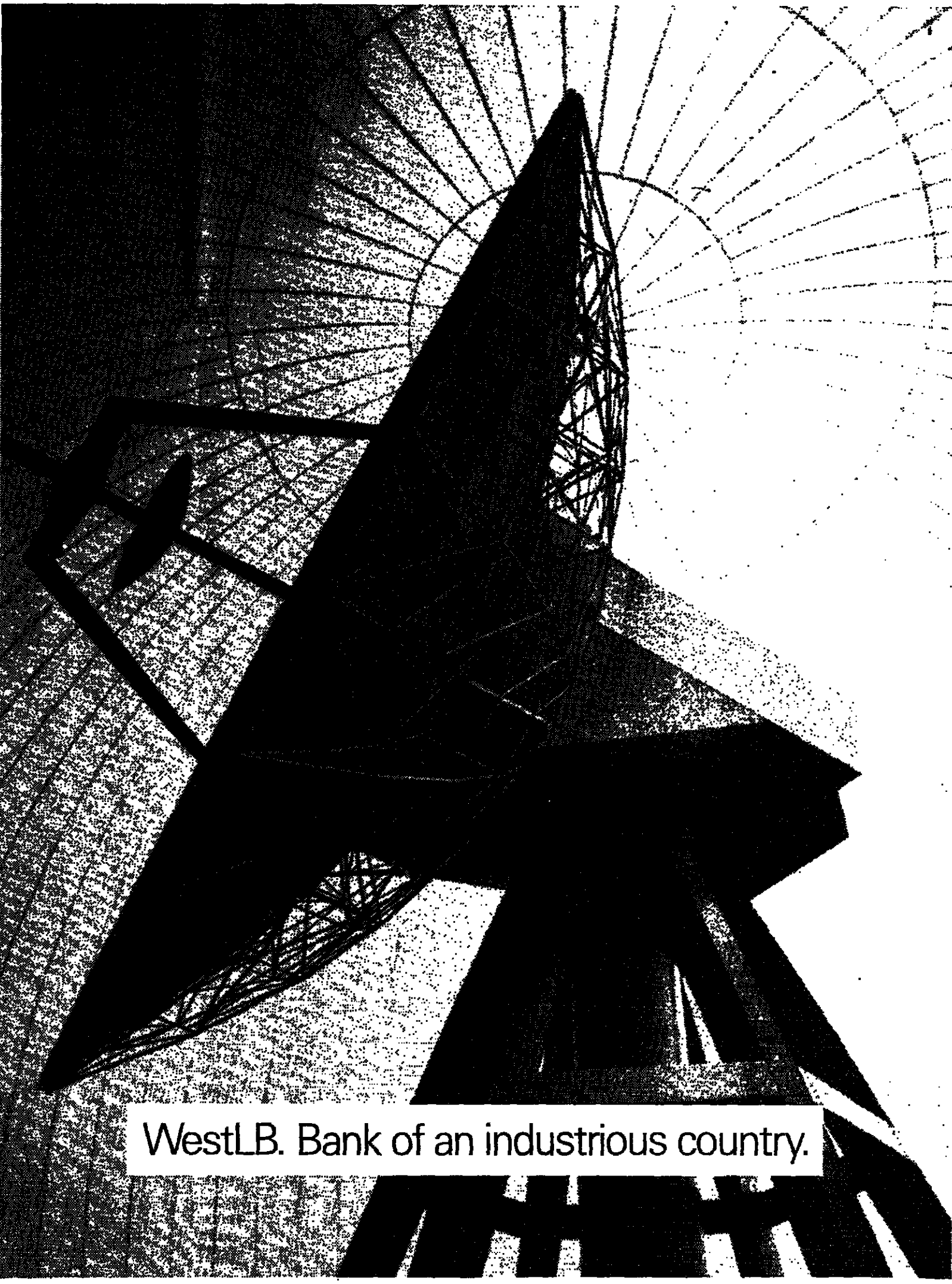
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# Herald Tribune

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## Cheap Dollar, Costly Deficit

A dollar now buys about 17 percent less foreign currency than it did in February. Is that the longed-for "soft landing" for which economists have been hoping?

Maybe. The dollar's decline from overvaluation should let efficient American exporters reclaim a share of world markets. It would also reduce pressure on Congress to protect inefficient producers from import competition.

But the decline also reflects the opinion of some corporate money managers that the American economy is sagging toward recession. If that is true, the fall of the dollar may have come too late to spare the United States the pain of higher unemployment. If no recession beckons, a weaker dollar could again drive up interest rates. With the dollar declining, the only sure way to widen the path between recession and credit squeeze is to reduce the federal budget deficit.

No one can be certain why foreign investors flocked to the dollar in the early 1980s, raising its exchange value by 50 percent. What is clear, though, is that the overvalued dollar increased the purchasing power of American consumers and helped hold down the U.S. inflation rate. In addition, foreign demand for dollar securities made it possible for Washington to finance unprecedented federal budget deficits without driving up interest rates and crowding domestic borrowers out of the market.

But the lunch bought with Japanese and European credit was not free. The high-priced dollar made it almost impossible for even efficient American producers of everything from bulldozers to cattle feed to sell their goods abroad. And it gave failing industries, from apparel to motorcycles and steel, the

excuse they needed to win more imprudent protections against competing imports.

The decline in the dollar's value should help to correct imbalances that brought misery to America's heartland and still threaten relations with our Asian and European trading partners. The catch is that the huge surplus of dollars that foreigners earned from their exports to America will no longer be available to finance federal budget deficits.

And that leaves America's economic managers very little room for maneuver. The Federal Reserve could stand firm with its credit restraints, thus forcing the Treasury to compete with private borrowers for domestic savings. That would almost certainly result in a sharp increase in interest rates. Or the Fed could create the extra money needed to replace foreign loans, hoping the economy is slack enough to absorb it without raising inflation.

The prudent response to a better international currency balance would be to provide for a healthier domestic fiscal balance. The smaller the coming federal deficits, the fewer the savings the Treasury will absorb to finance them — and the greater the amount of credit left for private investors. The less that is left for such investors, the more likely they will bid up the cost of money and everything else.

For years, responsible analysts of the American economy have argued that it cannot support big budget deficits in good times. For years the economy has defied their predictions, sucking in foreign capital to sustain the binge. The Fed may once again grope its way through the middle. But it is foolish to trust to luck for prosperity. The buck stops in Washington.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Another Troubled Missile

The conferees on the U.S. defense bill have a difficult and telling decision to make on the future of AMRAAM, the advanced medium-range air-to-air missile that the Air Force and to a lesser extent the Navy have been banking on as a weapon of the future. The missile, which a pilot would fire when his target was still a radar blip, is in trouble. Some people think it is conceptually flawed. Technical problems continue to crop up as well; there have been long delays in designing and preparing to build it. The projected cost has more than doubled in the past four years, to \$10.8 billion for the program, \$400,000 per missile. In January, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger took the unusual step of putting the new weapon on probation, saying no missiles would be bought until the Air Force satisfied him it had costs under control; a review is scheduled later this year.

The House responded by voting to kill the missile. The Senate, brushing aside the problems, appropriated funds to begin production. The conferees must choose, but there is more involved than just another weapon.

The new missile represents a major commitment on the part of the Air Force, a leap of faith as to the nature of future warfare. The

service has come to the view that a lot of the serious fighting will be done at much greater distances than before, even over the horizon.

Its critics have a more conventional — they would say more practical — view of the future. The new missile has this major problem: A pilot currently has no foolproof way of telling whether a blip on his radar screen is friend or foe. Proponents are sure that a way will present itself; they say that, if one did not, in an all-out war pilots would simply be told to assume that planes in certain sectors were enemy, and to shoot without inquiring. Nor was it reassuring to learn from a leaked document last week that the project officer does not think the manufacturer, Hughes Aircraft, is able yet to produce the weapon.

Congress should not appropriate production funds for a weapon of this importance under circumstances as shaky as these. A production vote would further undermine public confidence in both the military procurement system and congressional judgment. The conferees should either kill the project or keep it barely alive and give the Air Force a last small chance to justify it. No one can have much confidence in the weapon so far.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Not So Fast, Mr. Gorbachev

Has Mikhail Gorbachev suffered his first setback as the Soviet Union's new leader? The suspicion is that at the meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee on July 1, Mr. Gorbachev tried but failed to get rid of the prime minister, Nikolai Tikhonov. The supporting evidence is that on the night of the meeting an extended television news broadcast, designed to cover the central committee session, was abruptly canceled. This led Krenin-watches to argue that Mr. Gorbachev's intention of replacing Mr. Tikhonov with one of his own men, or perhaps even taking the job himself, may have gone awry.

There are two men he would have been happy to see in Mr. Tikhonov's chair: Vitaly Vorotnikov, the premier of the Russian republic, and Nikolai Ryzhkov, the party man who oversees the economy. Another possibility is Gaidar Aliev, a deputy prime minister.

If Mr. Gorbachev did try to become prime minister himself, it may be that his party colleagues applied the unwritten rule that the posts of prime minister and party leader cannot be held by the same man. That dates back to 1964, when Nikita Khrushchev — who had combined the two jobs — was deposed. (In Poland, the rule is broken by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who heads both party and government, but Mr. Gorbachev can hardly point to the general as an example of success.) If, on the other hand, Mr. Gorbachev tried to

replace Mr. Tikhonov with one of his own nominees, and failed, the rebuff would be even more serious. His colleagues would have been telling him that even this indirect control of the prime minister's office would be ending Mr. Gorbachev with too much power.

—THE ECONOMIST (London)

### Naval Exercises Comforting

To some analysts, combat between surface fleets seems irrelevant in the age of missiles and nuclear weapons. But the Russians obviously do not share this view. Soviet warships from the Baltic to the Black Sea have gathered in the blustery waters of the North Atlantic to conduct the largest naval war games in the history of Soviet sea power.

These exercises, with more than 100 surface ships and submarines, including the aircraft carrier Kirov, are designed to simulate and block any attempt by North Atlantic Treaty Organization naval forces to reinforce Norway in case of war. The Russians are not alone, however. NATO ships and aircraft are monitoring their movements closely.

The possibility of a clash is always possible, yet in a curious way, these operations are comforting. The notion of a naval war in which Norway or any other ally is to be resupplied and reinforced means that someone believes World War III can be held below the threshold of mass destruction.

—THE BALTIMORE SUN

## FROM OUR JULY 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: China Asks Return of Pirates**  
PEKING — An interesting situation has arisen out of the fighting between the Portuguese and Chinese pirates on the island of Coloman, which resulted in the Portuguese gaining the upper hand, the liberation of twenty Chinese who had been kidnapped by the pirates, and the capture of the body of the latter. China expects the pirates to be handed over on the ground that they were apprehended on Chinese territory and that the kidnapping of the rescued Chinese gunboats which watched the bombardment of Coloman by the Portuguese offered to cooperate, but the Portuguese refused in view of the possession of the island being in dispute with China. The situation, however, is being dealt with in a most friendly manner.

**1935: U.S.-Soviet Pact Is Criticized**  
WASHINGTON — A bitter condemnation of the Russo-American trade pact as the "growing blow of Cordell Hull's ruinous, fantastic mania for free trade," was uttered by Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, who said he would soon seek in the Senate a modification of the reciprocal tariff act, under which Secretary of State Hull has acted. He considers that Mr. Hull's signature of the Russian-American trade pact and similar trade agreements was unconstitutional. Under Secretary of State William Phillips, in reply, said that reciprocal trade agreements were not involved in the Soviet pact, which simply gave the Soviets the benefit of rates of other nations signing trade pacts. In return, he pointed out, the Soviets had promised to buy \$30,000,000 worth of American goods within the year.

## There's No Clean Way To Fight U.S. Enemies

By Geoffrey Kemp

WASHINGTON — During his recent visit to Southeast Asia, U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with many Cambodian refugees in Thailand, victims of the continuing civil war and the Vietnamese occupation of their country.

In scenes reminiscent of Western leaders' pilgrimages to Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, Mr. Shultz was warmly received by Cambodians who, like their Afghan counterparts, urged the United States to provide the means to liberate their country from a foreign invader.

Mr. Shultz's response was warm but noncommittal — in spite of a rather extraordinary series of measures taken by the House of Representatives while he was away. In voting to approve the foreign aid bill, the House passed resolutions providing financial aid to Cambodian resistance groups who could be certified "non-Communist" to the Afghan resistance movement and to the forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, who are fighting Cubans in Angola. The House remains hostile to military aid for Nicaragua "contras" but on most foreign aid questions the mood on Capitol Hill is now hawkish.

That may explain Mr. Shultz's negative response to the House proposal to help the Cambodians. Mr. Shultz does not want to provide military aid to those resistance groups in part because he fears Congress can be fickle on these types of issues, denying tomorrow what it approves today and thereby undermining a carefully crafted policy. Unfortunately, the record of the past 10 years corroborates Mr. Shultz's pessimism.

But are things changing? To make sense of the belligerent mood in Congress and to understand U.S. problems in funding resistance groups, two questions must be asked. First, is the shift in congressional opinion permanent or transitory? Second, what criteria should the United States and other democracies adopt when taking steps to support anti-Communist resistance movements which differ widely in size, composition, ideology and international support and who may themselves use "terrorist" actions.

One explanation for the new hawkishness is that Congress has overcome the trauma of Vietnam and Watergate that had such a divisive impact on the foreign policy consensus. It now seems prepared to return to a more traditional, bipartisan approach on national security issues. If that is the case, we might see the day when funding the contras will be as routine, even for liberal Democrats.

A more political and therefore more transitory interpretation would point to three key issues that have recently influenced Congress. First, the coming 1986 elections and the need for the Democrats not to be seen as "soft" on defense and Communism. Second, the skill of the administration in removing arms control and nuclear war rhetoric from the national agenda by focusing on the Geneva arms talks and the coming summit between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Third, and probably most relevant, the impact of the TWA hijacking and the outcry to hit back at U.S. enemies.

While most observers would welcome a more permanent return to consensus in foreign policy making, bipartisanship itself does not guarantee good policy, especially if U.S. goals and objectives are muddled. No

arena is more susceptible to confusion than the support of rebels.

Hitting back at U.S. enemies by supporting their enemies has the advantage of not involving the United States directly in combat; but the disadvantage is that we cannot control our clients. How can the United States assure that military assistance provided to non-Communist Cambodians will not trickle down to another member of the resistance, namely Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge?

That raises the tricky problem that anti-Communist resistance groups are by no means monolithic. While they have some common features, each has its own identity and badge of respectability in the international community. Although some Afghan resistance groups adhere to the tenets of Islamic fundamentalism, they have become, as a whole, heroes in the United States and Western Europe, uncensored by the same people who fear and loathe Ayatollah Khomeini and his Shia zealots.

On the other hand, Mr. Savimbi's fighters are highly controversial and disliked in many quarters because of the material support they have received from South Africa and their effective disruption of Angolan economy, which in turn causes disarray among the multinational oil companies. Most isolated and despised are the contras, who have virtually no support in Europe and are regarded by many Americans as an artificial creation of the CIA.

Similarly, the regimes and military forces under attack from these resistance groups cover a wide spectrum, ranging from the well-trained, well-equipped Soviet Union and Vietnam to the less prepared and relatively poorly equipped Cubans in Angola

and the Sandinistas. To come up with any simple description of the conditions of combat and conflict in these regions is exceedingly difficult.

On the matter of values, ethics and the use of force, it requires wild leaps of the imagination to believe that the Afghan resistance, or any other group receiving U.S. support, will adhere to Quakerly Rules when using violence to defeat or intimidate their enemies. How should we react to this given U.S. outposts about the evils of such terrorist acts?

The unpleasant fact is that Americans are highly selective about who is called a terrorist and what is defined as a terrorist act. In popular usage, the term has come to be associated with radical, anti-Western groups who use violence against civilians.

Yet terrorism is a form of warfare that can involve the regular armed forces of sovereign states. The Russians probably kill more innocent Af-

ghan civilians in one afternoon than all the civilians killed by the Lebanese Shias in one year. And Americans should not forget that a cornerstone of Western strategy today is a doctrine that calls for the massive, systematic annihilation of millions of innocent civilians — a potential act of terror unparalleled in history.

What the United States has to do is focus on the real problem, namely that certain political groups are, for different and complex reasons, at war with the Western world. If America is in a state of war, rules of behavior and engagement must be modified, just as they were in World War II.

We need to fight our enemies and if necessary use some of their methods — with the exception of the deliberate murder of innocent civilians. That may mean the United States will support groups who use unsavory methods. But Americans have to realize that violent deeds conducted by sur-

rogates are preferable not only to losing but also to direct U.S. involvement, the massive use of American firepower and the increased risks of confrontation with the Soviet Union. In theory, there is an alternative to surrender, direct escalation or support for such groups: namely negotiation. Yet the diplomatic record is dismal, especially in southern Africa and Central America. The United States has to realize that there is no clean way to fight its enemies. And if Congress is serious about giving aid to anti-Communist resistance groups, it must understand the implications of its actions and see the unpleasant business through to the end.

—THE WRITER, A SENIOR FELLOW AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY'S CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FORMERLY SPECIAL ASSISTANT ON NATIONAL SECURITY TO THE PRESIDENT, CONTRIBUTED THIS TO THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

## Reagan Is Outpaced by His Doctrine

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — There are four major anti-Communist insurgencies in the world — in Angola, Nicaragua, Cambodia, and Afghanistan — and within the last six weeks the House of Representatives has endorsed them all. It gave money to three, and repealed a 10-year ban on aid to Angola. In effect, the House, the last refuge for the American dove, adopted the Reagan Doctrine.

This doctrine, enunciated in the 1985 State of the Union address, declares U.S. support for anti-Communist revolution "on every continent from Afghanistan to Nicaragua." It constitutes the third reformulation since Vietnam of the policy of containment. First came the Nixon Doctrine, which relied on regional proxies and sank with the Shah. Then came the Carter Doctrine, which promised unilateral projection of U.S. power, and disappeared with the Rapid Deployment Force.

Enter the Reagan Doctrine, which relies on indigenous revolutionaries to challenge the Soviet empire at its periphery. It is the U.S. response to the Brezhnev Doctrine, which declared: Once a Soviet acquisition, always a Soviet acquisition. For many Democrats, coming around to this idea has meant a reversal. And that has given the cynics a field day. After the TWA hijacking and the killing of marines in El Salvador, Congress seems cranky. America has been kicked around lately, and so have Democrats. Some are still smarting from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's trip to Moscow, hours after the House had voted to cut off aid to the "contras" last April.

Now, it is true that the Reagan Doctrine costs little less than \$30 million a year. Politically, too, it is not very expensive. There are not many fans of, say, Indochinese Communism. And Congress is not an island of stability.

Still, Congress, like the two-ton goliath, can be serious in spite of itself. Whenever it moves, the effects are serious. Democrats may have been reacting from "politics." So what? However cynically conceived, the Reagan Doctrine amendments to the 1985 foreign aid bill have a serious effect. They amount to a significant, maybe historic, change in U.S. foreign-policy consensus.

To be sure, opponents of the Reagan Doctrine have by

no means been swept away. A majority of House Democrats are still to be moved. Representative Tom Downey is one of the leaders of the opposition. He explained his objection to the foreign-aid bill thus: "What this bill says is that the threat to use force is part and parcel of our diplomacy, and I think that's a mistake." Rarely has the advocacy of a toothless foreign policy been so forthright.

Majority Leader Jim Wright voiced a different protest. Contra aid makes us, he said, "accessories to an attempt to overthrow the government of Nicaragua."

The Reagan Doctrine even gathered support from House liberals. The Angolan move was introduced by Representative Claude Pepper; Stephen Solarz backed the Cambodia aid idea. Seventy-three House Democrats voted aid to the Nicaraguan contras. And everybody supports the Afghan rebels. The great irony is that all these moves have left one man behind: Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan proclaimed his doctrine (and George Shultz elaborated it in a major address in San Francisco) then, after taking any political risks on its behalf. On Angola, the administration thought the votes were not there and exerted no pressure. On Cambodia, it had to be pushed by the House. (The State Department opposed the measure. Mr. Shultz wants overt aid to come from Cambodia's neighbors, not the United States.) And on Nicaragua, the president lucked out. He refused to risk his prestige by going on television to support contra aid. It lost in the House by two votes. The only thing that saved it in the end was Mr. Ortega's travel agent.

The president obviously believes in the cause of anti-Communist revolution. However, he is reluctant to expend political capital for it. He has other priorities. In the name of these priorities (for example, arms sales to Jordan and more military aid to the Philippines), the White House has even threatened to veto the foreign aid bill. Imagine: Congress, the Democratic House, adopts the Reagan Doctrine, and Mr. Reagan vetoes the measure. That would be one irony too many. At that point, the Reagan Doctrine may have to be rechristened.

Washington Post Writers Group

## System Traps Swedish Voters — And Parties

By Carl Rudbeck

STOCKHOLM — It really will make no difference which party wins the election in Sweden in September, many Swedes say. It seems the Swedish system is more powerful than the politicians involved.

The system has just been re-examined by Hans L. Zetterberg, a professor of sociology and the head of SIFO, the Swedish equivalent of the

## LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM

Gallup institute. Mr. Zetterberg's conclusion is that real change is impossible, whatever the ruling party.

One reason is that Sweden, unlike among Western democracies, has a majority of voters who are paid by the state. Twenty-six percent are government employees. A further 28 percent receive their income from pensions, social security or various welfare agencies. The Social Democratic Party is favored by these two sectors of the electorate. This 54 percent believe that their jobs and continued well-being are dependent on the continuation of a Social Democratic welfare state.

Paradoxically, the Conservative Party is gaining votes among the working class who traditionally voted for leftist policies. Increasingly, blue-collar workers feel they have more in common with the people who employ them than with the people who tax them. But since the private sector is at 38 percent a minority in the electorate, its chances of changing the system are slim. Ironically, the ruling Social Democrats, once the party of progress, seems to be fighting change.

Whatever party wins in September, it will be handicapped by an increasingly expensive and unproductive public sector, powerful enough to strike when its demands are not met. Any ruling party will also be forced to extract taxes higher than those in any other Western democracy. And these taxes will have to be supplemented by foreign borrowings.

The cost of the public sector, according to Mr. Zetterberg and others, prevents any government from lowering tax rates. "Since the majority of the people are financially dependent on them, there will never be a decrease in taxes. We no longer have the necessary political conditions to lower taxes as other countries have done," Mr. Zetterberg writes.

Thus while Swedes talk about change, they do not really want it since that would imperil their jobs and their *trygghet*, or security. No party will carry out such changes, since that would effectively alter a large part of its own electorate. Mr. Zetterberg maintains.

More optimistic political analysts see two possibilities for change, however. The first is that the ideological winds that brought Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan to power will change Sweden, and put economic issues into second place. But even so, any party will find its chances for action curtailed by laws that make it virtually impossible to lay off public employees and by powerful unions.

The second perspective is more apocalyptic. Things will have to get much worse before they can get better. The welfare and the public sector will eventually become so top-heavy that they will crumble under their own weight and bring about the total disruption of the economic system. But this is not a scenario any politician dares mention. In this case Sweden would not be governed by its own politicians, but by the international Monetary Fund and foreign banks. We will certainly hear nothing about this political apocalypse in the electoral campaign that promises Swedes more of the good life, even though nobody has the faintest idea who is going to pay for it.

International Herald Tribune

## Mitterrand: An 'Unanointed King' Studies Options

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The crisis that is not a crisis looms steadily larger and louder in France. Can the parties of left and right peacefully share government power, "cohabite," if, as expected, the right wins the legislative elections scheduled for next March? All of France purports to have an opinion. One feels, nonetheless, that it is mainly an issue to occupy idle minds at the seashore.

The obvious answer is yes, they can and will share power, if it comes to that. First of all, it is not clear that the election result will be as clear-cut as most think. A form of proportional representation will be introduced for this vote. Both right and left are internally divided over the question of forming coalitions. The purpose of returning to proportional representation is to recreate some of the coalition-making possibilities of past systems, the Third and Fourth Republics, to which many a Socialist heart still belongs, and where François Mitterrand proved himself a political operator nonpareil.

The prime minister, Laurent Fabius, wants the Socialists to campaign next year in a spirit of "republican" reconciliation with moderate forces of all parties. The Secretary General of the Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin, a political puritan, wants the party to take a firm leftist line, attack the right, and try to recapture the Communist vote, even though the Communist leadership continues to condemn the idea of electoral cooperation with the Socialists.

To further complicate matters for the Socialists, rival Socialist candidates for the presidency in 1988 already are declaring themselves, thereby reopening both the old and scarcely healed wounds in the party.

On the right, there are some who make little secret of their willingness, indeed eagerness, to set up housekeeping with the Socialists, if the political price is right. The major parties of the conservative opposition have sworn that they will stand together against compromise, but ambition may finally overpower solidarity.

Coalition government, however, is an unlikely outcome. All the polls and present political evidence indicate a decisive victory by the conservative parties, enabling them to control Parliament. Mr. Mitterrand would then be obliged to nominate a

prime minister acceptable to the new majority, and this prime minister and his cabinet would, according to the constitution, "determine and conduct" the policy of the nation.

The president, however, partly by law and partly by precedent, retains formidable powers, chiefly in foreign and military affairs. Narrowly construed, these amount to command of the armed forces and treaty-making

want, he said, "And the president has the duty to respect their choice." After all, Parliament and president both have their roles. He spoke of the moral authority of the presidency.

In short, if left and right divide presidency and Parliament for two years following the new elections, all will go on working well enough. Mr. Mitterrand will appoint a prime minister from the more moderate wing of the present opposition, or perhaps a political figure. There is precedent for this. Neither Georges Pompidou nor Raymond Barre were prime ministers. Mr. Pompidou was a banker and Mr. Barre a professor.

Mr. Mitterrand may be expected then to retreat to the high and serene

ground of moral influence and oversight of the nation's security, while using his still considerable political powers to prepare the way for a Socialist successor in the presidency in 1988. By that time a new conservative cabinet will have had two years during which to do unpopular things.

Such would be a feasible and perfectly reasonable course for Mr. Mitterrand to follow. People will remember, however, that when the "unrowned, unanointed, illegitimate king" was defeated in April 1969 — not in a parliamentary election, but a mere referendum on regional government reform — Charles de Gaulle was gone from the presidential palace by dawn, in silence. It was an austere, regal, acknowledgment that the sovereign people had spoken.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Bleak Outlook for Oil

Hobart Rowen's opinion column "Cheaper Oil Won't Slow Exploration" (July 18) did not touch on the recent spate of major oil company mergers and "poison pill" defensive measures used by other majors to fight off hostile takeovers. The ensuing debt load thus assumed has almost negated any "normal" exploration by these companies. Until such time that these debt loads can be mitigated, exploration by these majors will be curtailed.

Because of the present oversupply of oil and the above-mentioned factors, exploration now is in the doldrums and will get worse. As a consequence of this very depressed state of affairs, the infrastructure of the drilling industry — the product manufacturers, the service oriented companies and the financially torn apart and many will not exist in sufficient numbers when the "normal" exploration needs are again mandatory.

Hard planning is now needed if we are to maintain a viable drilling industry. Otherwise, OPEC will be handed the opportunity for another crisis on a silver platter. They would probably win that one hands down, or rather, because of missing hands.

HARRY N. McDOW,  
London.

### Rejoicing Too Soon

Like many Americans living in France, I felt a certain relief upon the departure of Ambassador Evan Galbraith. I rejoiced too soon.

With his interview in the French daily newspaper *Le Figaro*, Mr. Galbraith continued to do violence to Franco-American relations after his departure from Paris.

As a neophyte ambassador, Mr. Galbraith fell into an elementary trap. He failed to realize that the deference paid him by the French would have been accorded any American ambassador, and was not due to his personal brilliance and charm.

The fact is that Mr. Galbraith's predecessor, Arthur Hartman, who was a professional, was much more highly regarded by the French of all political persuasions.

WILLIAM MARVIN,  
Consul General, Reims,  
Targos, France.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
24-34, Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 2555618. Telex: 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel.: 262092.  
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Langemann, Postfach 11, 2000 Hamburg 1, FRG. Tel.: 419721.  
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre 12320113. Commission Paritaire No. 61371.  
U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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## Nuclear Treaty Cited In Sakharov Treatment

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences has told a U.S. congressman that the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, could never leave the Soviet Union because his emigration would violate the 1969 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The State Department, in its annual report, characterized the Soviet arguments as "judicious" and "bizarre."

According to documents provided by the office of Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, the senator raised the Sakharov issue during a trip to Moscow this month to discuss cultural and scientific exchanges.

Mr. Sakharov, one of the team of scientists that developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb and winner of the 1955 Nobel Peace Prize for his rights activities, has been confined to the city of Gorki, off-limits to foreigners, since 1980.

Anatoli P. Alexandrov, president of the Soviet academy, told Mr. Simon on July 9 that allowing Mr. Sakharov to emigrate would be a violation of the Nonproliferation Treaty, according to the documents. Mr. Sakharov is a member of the prestigious academy.



Andrei D. Sakharov

Mr. Alexandrov said that Mr. Sakharov had been privy to nuclear secrets and knowledge of how to construct nuclear weapons, and he could transmit this material to other countries or groups if allowed to emigrate. Another Soviet official present suggested that the knowledge could even land in the hands of terrorists.

## Warsaw's Longest Lines Are No Longer for Food but for Visas

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The longest and most tense lines forming here these days are not in front of meat stores or at the dollar shops selling imported goods, but in front of Western consulates where visas are sought.

Each morning, hours before the consulates open, applicants begin lining up, holding the passports they have been given by the government and hoping for a stamp that will let them go to the West for a holiday, a shopping trip, or for a chance to work illegally for a while. Some hope for an opportunity to leave forever.

The stakes are so high and the nerves so taut that conflicts often erupt on the lines. Not long ago, U.S. Marine guards had to clear the consulate in the U.S. Embassy after a brawl between applicants.

The disputes reflect a paradox that has developed since martial law was officially scrapped in 1983. Before, in the months that followed the suppression of the Solidarity labor movement, the government set up obstacles to departure by denying passports. Many Western governments cited Warsaw's passport policies as proof of repression.

But last year, under more liberalized procedures, the government issued 700,000 passports. This year, government sources say, they expect the number to rise to 1.15 million, or almost 4 percent of the

total population, a figure that in the Eastern bloc is matched only by that of Hungary.

For most of those who want to leave, the area of contention has shifted from the police stations where Poles apply for passports to the consulates where they seek visas.

Some of the same diplomats who complained that Poland was not issuing enough passports are now privately wondering if perhaps the government is dispensing them too freely, particularly to those who intend to work illegally abroad.

The longest visa line is at the West German Embassy, where all Poles with passports are automatically given visas. Some Poles say they believe that the practice is a form of war reparation.

Unlike the representatives of other countries, the West Germans do not demand that applicants show invitations or prove that they have sponsors or demonstrate that they have sufficient funds.

With a consular staff of 28, the West German Embassy is issuing 3,000 visas daily. Most of the applicants, traveling by train or car, will go to West Germany to shop. At flea markets around Warsaw, some of these returned travelers can be seen peddling their purchases—radios, cosmetics, sweaters, jeans—at a profit.

Some of the travelers have extended their visits, either by just staying on or by formally asking

for asylum. Last winter, many passengers on Baltic shopping cruises left ship in West German ports, declaring themselves refugees.

Two weeks ago, Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, the Polish pole vaulter who won the gold medal at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, defected in West Germany.

Warsaw says it has no way of knowing how many people are staying abroad after leaving as tourists.

"Ask the governments where these people are staying," said Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman.

Apart from the West German Embassy, the question of the intent of the applicant is critical at other embassies.

A U.S. consular officer said: "If you have a young man or woman, traveling alone, with some distant relative in the States, you almost have to assume that he or she is going to at least try to get a job and earn some money. In that case, we are technically obliged to turn down the applicant, but visa-granting is not an exact science, and a lot depends on how people strike you."

The U.S. consular staff here interviews 200 applicants a day, although the line outside sometimes grows to 500. At the U.S. consulate in Krakow, there is a backlog of 1,800 names. At the French, Italian, Spanish and British Embassies the situation is much the same, and even the Turkish Embassy has long lines regularly.



Poles hoping to obtain a visa line up outside the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

While there seems to be no doubt that the number of Poles being allowed to leave with passports is growing, there are categories of people who are finding it harder to go abroad.

The most significant group includes scientists and scholars wanting to attend academic meetings. Their passports fall into a slightly different category from those given passports for tourist reasons. Many

of these people are being told that they should apply for official passports.

Under new regulations, to receive an official passport an applicant must swear an oath of loyalty to the state and the Communist system. A number of scientists have chosen to stay home rather than do this.

There are also political dissidents who are refused passports for

temporary travel on the grounds that they might "endanger the state."

Some of these people, such as Ryszard Bugajski, have at the same time been offered passports good only for emigration. After three years of such discussions, Mr. Bugajski, 42, finally accepted emigration. With his wife and son, he is preparing to leave for a new life in Toronto.

## A-Bomb in War and Politics: At First, Just a Better Weapon

(Continued from Page 1)

using the bomb can destroy each other's entire national life, yet they could invade the other with large armed forces in the face of atomic bombs used on the convoys, beachheads or airfields. It makes war unendurable. Its very existence should make war unthinkable.

• "Defense against the atomic bomb will always be inadequate."

• "The only defense which we can yet foresee is to stop the carrying vehicle."

• "If we were ruthlessly realistic, we would not permit any foreign power, other than an ally, to make or possess atomic weapons."

• "If such a country started to make atomic weapons, we would destroy its capacity to make them before it had progressed far enough to threaten us."

The Eisenhower study ended: "If there are to be atomic weapons in the world, we must have the best, the biggest, and the most. All possible methods of delivery of atomic weapons, including aircraft, guided missiles, rockets and submarines should be studied and developed."

The first ventures into nuclear diplomacy were conducted by President Harry S. Truman.

In 1948, the Soviet Union barred land access to West Berlin. President Truman and U.S. allies reacted with an airlift of food and fuel. Faced with the prospect that airlift planes could be harassed, President Truman briefly considered the use of nuclear weapons—although the United States then had fewer than five ready for use.

On July 15, 1948, the National Security Council decided to send 60 B-29s to Britain. The decision on the "atomic bombers" was given wide publicity, creating an impression that the U.S. was preparing to use nuclear weapons. However, no nuclear bombs were sent and it has since been disclosed that the B-29s were not even fitted to carry them.

A year later, however, after the crisis eased, nuclear-capable bombers were indeed sent to Britain. And in 1950, at the request of the Pentagon, President Truman agreed to send nonnuclear components for bombs to Britain, and later to bases in the Pacific, so they would be ready on short notice.

The superpower situation changed abruptly in 1949. On Sept. 3 that year, a U.S. RB-29, flying from Japan to Alaska on a regular intelligence mission, picked up radioactive debris in the air off Kamchatka Peninsula. When matched with other samples, the debris confirmed that the Soviet Union had detonated an atomic device.

One immediate result was President Truman's decision to proceed with the hydrogen bomb.

After the Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950, he again resorted to nuclear diplomacy.

According to declassified National Security Council papers, the president agreed that nuclear weapons would be used only if total defeat of the United States and other UN forces was imminent. Although the Chinese almost drove U.S. troops into the sea, the United States did not resort to the bomb.

One reason, according to Paul H. Nitze, who was on the State Department's policy planning staff then, was that few bombs were available for use. If nuclear weapons had been used in Korea, Mr. Nitze said, the United States would have been left with too few to deter the Soviet Union in Europe.

Early in 1953 Eisenhower, newly inaugurated as president, was sending messages to North Korea, through Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, threatening use of nuclear weapons to end the Korean War. Former President Richard M. Nixon said in an interview.

Mr. Nixon, who attended those sessions as vice president, contended that the "nuclear diplomacy" helped bring an end to the Korean War satisfactory to Washington.

Mr. Bundy said he believed that President Eisenhower had led his military commanders to think they would get approval to use nuclear weapons. "He didn't mind conveying the message that it could hap-

## Nixon Says He Considered Using the Bomb

Reuters

NEW YORK — Former President Richard M. Nixon has disclosed that there were four occasions while he was president when he considered using nuclear weapons.

In an interview with Time magazine, made public Sunday, he said the first time was in 1969, shortly after taking office, when he was seeking to end the Vietnam War. He said the absence of appropriate targets and the huge scale of use would have had the hopes of improving relations with China and the Soviet Union ruled out nuclear weapons.

Nonetheless, hundreds were built and the army is attempting to develop a lightweight model that can be carried by one soldier.

Artillerymen pushed development of a nuclear shell and the so-called atomic cannon. When sent to Europe, these long-barreled weapons were so awkward that they got stuck in the narrow streets and corners of old towns. Lacking targets to move over rough surfaces, they could not be used off roads.

To prove that it could operate on a "nuclear battlefield," the army successfully pushed the Atomic Energy Commission to allow it to hold exercises at the Nevada nuclear test site in conjunction with weapons tests, when the long-term effects of radiation were not yet known.

Soldiers who took part in at least one of these, the 1977 test called Smokey, have suffered a high rate of leukemia.

Interservice rivalry was intense during the 1950s. In the fall of 1951, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, former director of the Manhattan Project, took part in Project Vista, a top-secret study of the defense of Western Europe and possible uses of nuclear weapons there. In that role, he and others met for several days in France with General Eisenhower, the NATO commander.

At a hearing later, Dr. Oppenheimer said they had discussed "anti-air use of atomic weapons, their use to put out enemy airfields." He added that General Eisenhower urged the scientists "to make atomic weapons available."

With the help of Dr. Oppenheimer, the army was able to win Pentagon and congressional support for battlefield nuclear weapons.

Later, according to other testimony at hearings, air force officials were critical of Dr. Oppenheimer's assistance to the army. According to Dr. Herbert F. York, a physicist who headed the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California and later worked at the Pentagon, the air force told its civilian scientists not to use Dr. Oppenheimer as a consultant and to keep classified information from him because of the help he had given the army.

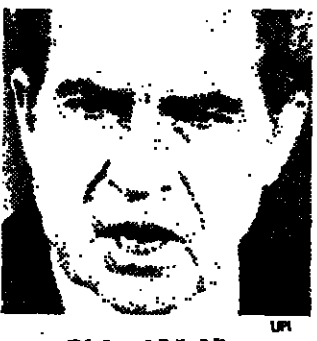
The air force also forced a reopening of charges that Dr. Oppenheimer's earlier associations with American Communists and sympathizers represented a "security risk." The Eisenhower administration ordered a hearing in 1954, which resulted in the withdrawal of the physicist's clearance.

The navy, too, was eager. For example, after learning in 1953 that President Eisenhower was searching for a way to use nuclear weapons in Korea should the truce break down, the navy trained four pilots to fly nuclear-equipped fighter

The second occasion was during the Middle East war of 1973, he said, when the Soviet Union threatened to go to the rescue of Egyptian troops trapped in the Sinai Peninsula.

The third occasion was in the early 1970s during border clashes between the Soviet Union and China, when it was felt in Washington that the Soviet Union might resort to nuclear weapons.

Mr. Nixon said the fourth time was during the India-Pakistan war in 1971, when it was feared China might intervene and that Moscow would use the intervention as an excuse to attack.



Richard M. Nixon

bombers off the carrier Lake Champlain.

With specially designed vaults for the bombs, the carrier sailed across the Pacific and waited for the order that never came, according to one of the four pilots, who recently retired.

In 1958, when President Eisenhower again asked about using atomic weapons in case the United States had to defend the Nationalist Chinese islands of Quemoy and Matsu from a possible Communist

invasion, the three services developed competing plans. The whole idea was killed when Secretary of State Dulles got estimates that the military options could kill eight million Chinese.

During the mid-1950s, the NATO allies wanted more control over U.S. nuclear weapons deployed on their territories—only the British had by then developed their own weapons. The allies discussed, and eventually rejected, the idea of having multinational crews

serve on vessels carrying nuclear weapons.

By the end of the decade, West German fighter-bombers bearing U.S. nuclear bombs were on alert on runways. Only a U.S. guard prevented them from being used without authorization.

In the late 1950s, the Eisenhower administration supplied Turkey with 15 Jupiter intermediate-range missiles, with nuclear warheads. Beginning in 1960, the missiles were deployed near the Soviet border, with U.S. troops guarding the warheads.

Bromley Smith, who was on the staff of the National Security Council at the time, said recently, "They were there for the purpose of reassuring the Turks that the Russians would not come across their border." He added he had been told the Jupiters were deployed "because we had so many of them that they were coming out of our ears and this was a good place to get rid of them."

NEXT: Behind the scenes of the Cuban missile crisis.

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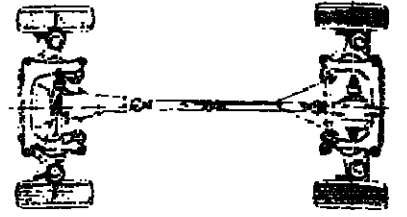
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Paris Couture Plays Its Strong Suit: Evening Wear

PARIS — The strength of couture lies in evening wear, an area in which Paris couturiers are delivering superbly in their fall-winter collections.

From Jean-Louis Scherrer's gilded Florentine Renaissance look to Cardin's exquisitely draped crêpe dresses, the story was all about dancing and the good life — a story

## HEBE DORSEY

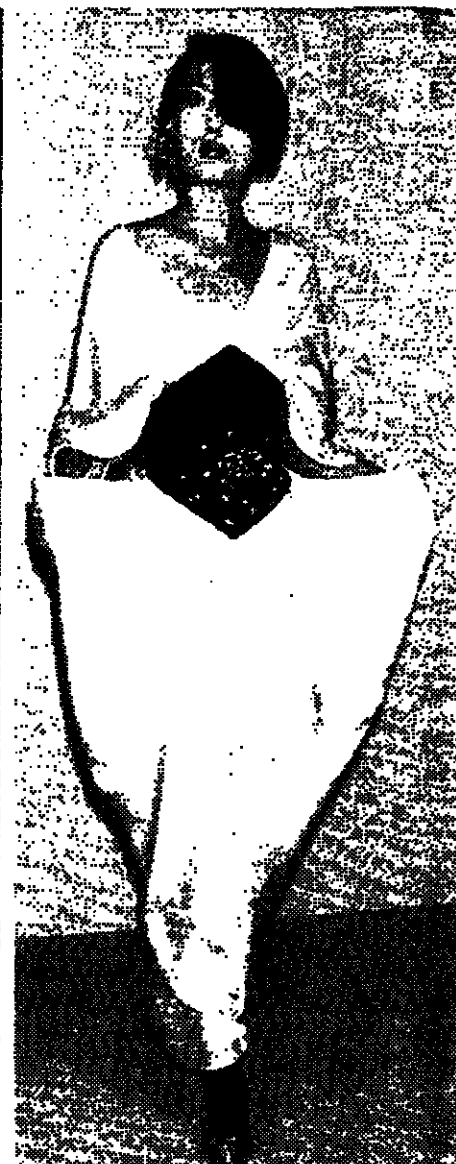
reinforced by a frenzy of balls all over Europe.

"There were no less than 17 balls in Madrid this season," said the socialite Isabelle d'Ornano. Lynn Wyatt, the wife of the Houston oil tycoon Oscar Wyatt, mentioned a dinner-dance recently given in London by U.S. Ambassador Charles Price and his wife, Carol Ann, for the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The strength of the dollar, even now that it is dropping some, keeps bringing chic American women with busy social schedules to Paris, where a couture dress is still infinitely more chic than any ready-to-wear.

Professionals are also back in Paris. Kal Ruttenstein, vice president of Bloomingdale's for fashion direction, said he was attending the couture collections for the first time in 17 years because he felt that fashion was now coming from the top and not only from the streets.

"Sublime," said Bernadette Chirac, wife of Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, amid deafening applause after the Scherrer show, one of his best-received ever. Scherrer evidently feels that his boutique, which ranks with Ungaro's as one of the best in Paris, can handle the bread-and-butter daytime clothes so he has turned his couture attention to the carriage trade, women whose lives revolve around parties and resorts.



Evening gowns by Jean-Louis Scherrer (left), Pierre Cardin.

For Gstaad or Saint-Moritz, he offered Russian-influenced outfits, with lavishly fox-bordered coats over velvet ski pants and floor-length culottes. These were topped by jeweled sweaters; accessories in-

cluded fox berets, fur capelets, baroque jewelry and kid booties. The opulent scene was just short of Borgia-esque, with an orgy of gold embroidery, shimmering laces and new, beautifully fluid

cut-velvets. Long gowns with sharply pointed bodices were worn with gold and damask braided collars. The velvet and embroidery were a bit on the heavy side, but Scherrer's combination of prayer-

book embroidery with fluttering, iridescent taffetas struck a lighter note.

At Pierre Cardin's, photographers went mad over the nine models whom the designer imported from China. Cardin, who has a fabrics factory in China and a Maxim's restaurant in Beijing, showed a long and flat look with skirts slit up the sides and Chinese collars, but mixed with familiar Cardin shapes, including kerchief hems, scalloped edges and complicated sleeves. Cardin's partner, André Oliver, who designs the evening wear, did the prettiest draped dresses in Paris, ranging from draped necklines and swept-up sarong hips to back-gathered bustles.

At Dior, Marc Bohan showed short and long without running into trouble. He fared better than in former seasons with his daytime wear, which alternated between very short, full-sleeved and voluminous coats and snappy, long and tight-waisted redingotes.

His evening wear, however, looked clumsy, especially the strapless dresses of black velvet over black jersey turtlenecks. The grillwork embroidery in garish color combinations was not exactly inspired, but the slim black velvet dresses, with rhinestone buttons and coats in bright-colored linings, looked attractive.

Color was important everywhere; Bohan combined purple, hot pink and poison green. Panné velvet, soft and sensuous, was on every designer's mind, as were rich brocades and laces.

Hanré Mori, who started the week of collections on Sunday, is opening a second boutique in a small new deluxe shopping center at the former Roger et Gallet shop on the Faubourg Saint Honoré, along with Karl Lagerfeld, Louis Féraud, Bernard Pérois and the jeweler Poiray. She went for expensive effects, such as fur trimmings on coats and suits. Her evening gowns were frankly theatrical, big velvet opera gowns, the kind one wears with a fan and a coronet.



Scene from Peter Brook's 'Mahabharata,' adapted by Jean-Claude Carrière.

## Brook's 'Mahabharata' at Avignon

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

AVIGNON — The main event of the 39th Avignon festival is the director Peter Brook's latest creation, "Mahabharata," which he has been working on for 10 years and which is having its initial performances in a quarry on the city's outskirts.

A steep, craggy mountainside towers above a rock-dotted expanse of sand traversed by a stream. The audience is seated on tiers of seats built to enclose the performing space. One reaches the improvised alfresco theater by a half-hour boat journey on the Rhône.

This mammoth dramatization of an epic Indian poem is in three parts: "The Game of Dice," "Exile in the Forest" and "War." Each of the trio of lengthy evenings commences at about sundown, 9:30 P.M. In its entirety the presentation runs more than nine hours — and "Trams" is the next move. It is never still. Some swiftly follows scene and the excited tempo of its action has the relentless, unswerving flow of a mighty river. Nothing hesitates, nothing tarries, nothing bores.

"Mahabharata," the Sanskrit classic on which Jean-Claude Carrière has based his trilogy, covers 12,000 pages — 15 times as long as the Bible — and is believed to have been compiled as much as 2,500 years ago. It is the story of a heroic age. Its immortalization of myths and folk tales has influenced religious and philosophical thought.

Its central story relates the bitter conflict that arises between cousins, the Pandavas and the Kauravas, to rule a great kingdom. The violent power struggle that ensues brings on barbaric warfare in which the gods and jungle monsters participate, and it leads to such slaughter that humanity is endangered. Some may find a timely warning here, but this point is not stressed in the adaptation, which, like the original, contains no villains. Dreadful crimes are committed, cruel deeds are done in both camps; man, the work intimates, is half god, half beast.

The plays that Carrière has distilled from "Mahabharata" are in a form far from that of classic Sanskrit drama. Their expansive range, their urgent drive and the passages wherein characters speak of their personalities and motives — sometimes in the third person — hint of the Shakespearean approach. The exotic setting is evoked by the gorgeous costumes (Chloé Obolensky), the superb mood lighting (Jean Kalman) and the dance inter-

ludes accompanied by Indian music.

The chameleon nature of the scenario invites variety. It slips quickly from stark tragedy to joyous victory celebrations and from robust comedy to pathos. There is Grand Guignolism in the scene in which a man maims himself and that in which a fallen warrior's corpse is cut open. There is even a soupçon of sex farce in the thwarted seduction of an innocent maid in the second play.

The text, in French, is spoken in a medley of accents by white, black and Oriental players. France is represented by Maurice Benichou in the authoritative role of Krishna. Vittorio Mezzogiorno of Italy has striking elan as a leaping dancing master. Among other exceptionally effective and versatile players are, from Poland, Ryszard Cieslak, formerly of Jerzy Grotowski's troupe, and Andrzej Seweryn; from West Germany, Matthias Habich; from Britain, Bruce Myers; from Japan, the incomparable Yoshi Oida, star of Brook's "Conversations of the Birds"; from Senegal, Mamadou Diouane and Doua Sack; from Burkina Faso, Souleymane Kante; and, from Chad, Clément Massad.

Malika Sarabhai, the only Indian artist in the cast, conveys the endurance of a Mother Courage with graceful dignity as the wife of five kings, and the Lebanese actress Mireille Maalouf, as the queen who covers her eyes with a hand to be one with her blind husband, is a gifted tragedienne.

Brook has an uncommon skill at theatrical illusion. His spectacle leaves the impression of enormous size, but it employs no herds of extras. He has the great outdoors as his scenery, but his company is relatively small: 22 adult players, four child actors and an orchestra of five. Yet his battle scenes appear full-scaled, so filled with thunderous violence and fury that they disclose the naked face of war.

Before "Mahabharata" opens in Paris at the Bouffes du Nord in November, it will tour Madrid, Florence, Frankfurt and probably Athens, Copenhagen and Dublin.

Alain Crombecque, recently appointed director of the Avignon festival, intends to turn the festival into a center for new productions. On his program this year are premieres of Antoine Vitez's staging of Victor Hugo's "Lucrece Borgia," Tadeusz Kantor's "Revue," Jacques Lassalle's production of Goutheau Lessing's "Emilia Galotti" by the national theater of Strasbourg, and Alain Cuny in "The Isle of the Dead," an adaptation of Strindberg fragments.

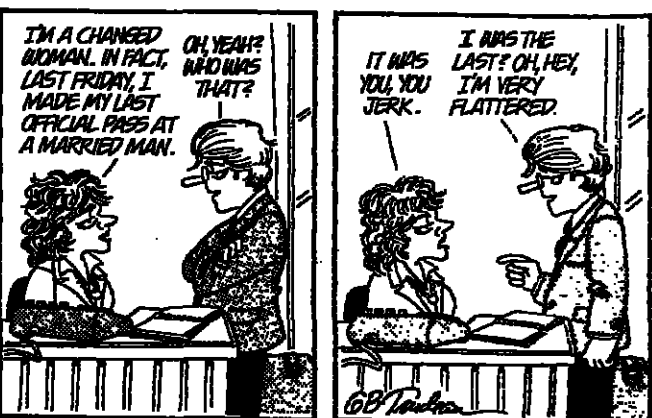
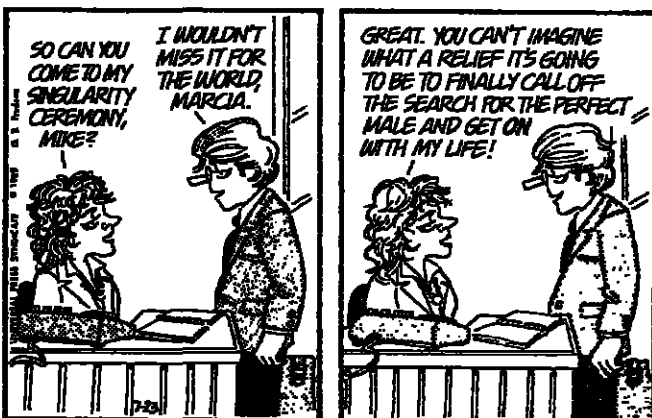
The Comédie-Française production of "Macbeth" had its preview showing in the court of honor of the pope's palace this week; it was greeted with some applause and some boing.

Directed by Jean-Pierre Vincent, it was played in the open under a starless sky, for the most part in the dark. Though "Macbeth" is the shortest of Shakespeare's plays (there is a theory that an act was lost), this production, three hours without intermission, gave the impression of being one of the longest plays ever written by anyone.

Philippe Clément ranted as the ignoble Scot, appearing to have mistaken the part for that of Richard III; he rendered Macbeth's meditative soliloquies in the same angry voice as his war cries. Catherine Ferrán's Lady Macbeth was similarly one-keyed.

The costumes, by the avant-garde fashion designer Thierry Mugler, was lavish but extremely bizarre. The witches sported bald pates and ruffled collars, looking like portraits of Montaigne, and Lady Macbeth in the banquet scene was dressed in the golden glory of Elizabeth I at a throne-room reception.

## DOONESBURY



## Austrian Wine Scandal Draws Attention to Old Practices

By Nicholas Phythian

Reuters

LONDON — The use of an anti-freeze chemical to sweeten a batch of Austrian wine has sent a shiver through the normally self-assured wine world, but the practice of doctoring wine is hardly new. The ancient Greeks and Romans used honey and spices to give nature a helping hand and improve a bad summer's product.

The growth of the wine trade into a huge industry, however, has opened new doors for unscrupulous wine makers and merchants. Sometimes those who are willing to bend the rules have the edge, even though wine-producing countries,

anxious to guard their reputations, exercise strict controls.

Wine experts say some producers or shippers tamper with poor-quality wine to pass it off as something better. In France in 1974, for example, some merchants were convicted of selling an inferior wine as Bordeaux. In West Germany, the former president of the winegrowers' association is on trial for passing off wine doctored with sugar as top-quality wine.

Bonn has issued a blacklist of Austrian wines shown by tests to contain the illegal sweetener diethylene-glycol, a toxic chemical used in vehicle anti-freeze.

Other techniques for doctoring vary. Wines may be blended but

bear a label exclusive to a famous château or area. Potash or caustic soda may be added to cut acidity, glycerine to add sweetness, coal or oil by-products for body.

Producers have developed permissible tricks that the trade deems permissible; most, for example, add sulphur dioxide to help their wine keep. Some, especially in northern Europe, where grapes can lack the sunshine to make them sweet and ripe, add concentrated grape juice or sugar to sweeten the wine or boost alcoholic content.

Traditionally, the producing countries or regions decide just how far producers can go. The European Community has essentially made uniform the laws of its 10 members, though there are variations, with producers in some regions having to conform to local requirements. Italy, for instance, producers have to meet strict conditions to qualify for the prestigious labels denoting origin.

West Germany, which has some of the northernmost vineyards in the world, allows producers to chapitalize, or add sugar to, all wines except the top category, *Qualitätswein mit Prädikat*, which may be sugar only under tight limits specified by law.

Officials say the EC allows up to 15 other additives for improving bouquet, alcoholic content or color. They include albumen, purified sulphur and small quantities of asbestos. Industry sources say none of these substances appears in sufficient quantity to harm wine drinkers.

Spain allows producers to add some ingredients to keep wine from spoiling, and clinic acid to counteract sweetness. Officials in Spain say some producers still use sugar, which was banned 15 years ago, and unauthorized additives such as benzoic acid to treat spoiled wine that should be used for vinegar.

The EC allows blending of wines from member states but insists that the labels say the wine is a mixture. Fake top-quality wines, often exported to the United States, mostly begin life in a bulk shipment of lesser-quality wine and receive their new label far from their place of origin.

"Anybody who has been in the wine trade for some time knows that periodically something comes up," said a British master of wine, Anthony Hanson. But he said he believed wine doctoring tended to be a fringe activity confined to mass-consumption wines.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Toyota Said to Decide to Build Plant in U.S.

**The Associated Press**  
TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. has decided to build an auto assembly plant in the United States and will make a formal announcement Tuesday, the Kyodo News Service reported Monday.

The news agency said, without attribution, that the announcement will be made following a meeting of Toyota directors here. Toyota officials declined to comment.

## China Invites 19 to Seek Onshore Oil

**The Associated Press**  
BEIJING — China has invited 19 foreign companies to explore for oil in vast areas of its western interior, the official Communist Party newspaper reported.

The People's Daily on Sunday quoted Song Zhenming, general manager of the China Oil Development Corp., as saying that the companies had been invited to survey oil resources in Xinjiang, Yunnan, Gansu, Ningxia, Tibet and Sichuan provinces.

He said the companies, which he did not name, were from the United States, Britain, France, Ita-

Earlier this month sources had said Nashville, Tennessee, and Kansas City, Missouri, were among the places under consideration for locating a plant.

Kyodo said Toyota is planning to establish a plant somewhere in the Midwest or in the South, starting in 1988.

Toyota began making cars in the United States in December in Fremont, California, in a joint venture

## Italy Registers Surplus in Payments for June

**Reuters**  
ROME — Italy had an overall balance of payments surplus for June totaling a provisional 1,446 trillion lire (\$657.2 million), compared with a deficit of 183 billion lire for the same 1984 month, the Bank of Italy said.

The June surplus compared with a 3,497-trillion lire deficit for April and May 1985 combined. No separate figure was issued for May. The cumulative deficit for the first six months of 1985 totaled 6,226 trillion lire against 4,226 trillion in the corresponding 1984 period.

## Olivetti to Own 79% of Acorn After Refinancing

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Acorn Computer Group PLC said Monday that it had reached an agreement on the major terms of its refinancing with Olivetti SpA of Italy, which took a 49.3-percent stake in Acorn earlier this year.

Olivetti has agreed to buy \$4 million (\$5.6 million) in stock at a price of one penny per share through a direct placement, Acorn said. When the refinancing is complete, Olivetti will own 79.8 percent of the company.

Barclays Bank PLC has agreed, subject to Olivetti's approval, to double Acorn's credit to £16 million, the company said. Unlike the credit currently available to Acorn, the increased facility will not be related to stock or debt levels.

Olivetti, the largest office-automation group in Western Europe, rescued Acorn from collapse in February by purchasing 49.3 percent of its shares for £10.4 million. Acorn manufactures personal computers.

## Less Growth Seen In Key China City

**Reuters**  
CHONGQING, China — Curbs on credit and capital construction in China are likely to retard industrial growth substantially in the second half of 1985 in Chongqing, a city that is often an indicator for nationwide economic trends.

Jin Lix, vice president of the economic planning commission in Chongqing, said in an interview Monday that he expected growth to fall to 16 percent for the full year from 23 percent in the first half of the year. Chongqing has a population of about 3.2 million and is in Sichuan province in southwestern China.

China's industrial output and retail sales boomed in the first half of 1985. According to official figures, first-half industrial growth of 23.1 percent was three times higher than planned and was up from 14 percent in 1984. A spokesman for the Sichuan bureau for foreign economic relations said banks had cut back on credit and there were curbs on the money supply and wage bonuses.

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Rises in European Trading

**Reuters**  
LONDON — The dollar ended higher in European trading Monday after a busy day. Foreign-exchange markets were surprisingly little ruffled by the weekend devaluation of the Italian lira, dealers said.

A devaluation, announced over the weekend, cut the value of the lira within the European Monetary System by 6 percent and revalued upward other EMS currencies by 2 percent. The decision thus effec-

tively devalued the lira by 8 percent within the EMS. The Italian Treasury said the devaluation was crucial to stabilizing the nation's trade deficit and maintaining economic growth and employment.

The dollar strengthened in London to \$1.3895 to the pound, against \$1.398 Friday, rose to 2.8856 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt from 2.8703, and to 8.778 French francs in Paris from 8.73.

Dealers said there was little currency speculation in Europe fol-

lowing the devaluation of the lira. A U.S. dealer said, "The market seems to have reacted with remarkable maturity." The lira ended at 1,918 to the dollar in Milan, compared with the 2,300 fixing last Friday, before the devaluation.

Some dealers expressed surprise that the dollar had not risen higher because of climbing U.S. interest rates and falling bond markets.

London dealers said the market apparently felt that the dollar was still set in a low-term downward trend and that the pound should continue to profit from this, aided by still high British interest rates. The EMS moves have had little impact on the pound, they said.

The pound also showed little reaction to news that OPEC ministers have deferred discussion on production quotas until the autumn, although this could mean weaker oil prices in the interim.

The Spanish peseta ended weaker. It was quoted at a final 166.75 to the dollar, compared with Friday's closing 164.85. A Finance Ministry spokesman said that the ministry will let the peseta float downward against the dollar as an alternative to formal devaluation.

On major currencies, dealers said the market is focused on the timing of an expected renewed downturn in the dollar.

A U.S. dealer for a major commercial bank said that the dollar's failure to react to a rise in the federal funds rate to 8 1/2 percent despite the Fed's \$1.5 billion of customer repurchases was additional evidence of the current downturn. Federal funds are overnight loans among commercial banks.

A dealer commented that bad news for the pound and dollar was normally good news for the dollar, but the dollar gained little support from the lack of progress from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

One chartist said a full dollar correction from its recent lows would be to the 2.93-to-2.95-DM area. It has still not achieved this level but nor was it coming under renewed selling pressure. He said operators seemed to be taking their profits before the expected technical peak and appeared reluctant to build long dollar positions.

Tuesday's U.S. durable-goods orders and consumer-price data could provide new impetus.

## Court Liquidates OTB Holding Firm

**Reuters**  
HONG KONG — A court ordered on Monday the liquidation of International Consolidated Investments Ltd., the former holding company of Overseas Trust Bank Ltd., officials said.

The order had been sought by the Hong Kong government, which took OTB over on June 7 after the bank was declared insolvent.

The official receiver has been named provisional liquidator, officials said.

## Japanese-Owned Chain To Build Chicago Hotel

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — A \$470-million hotel will be built in Chicago by an international hotel chain owned by Japan Air Lines, it was announced Monday.

Japan Air Lines Development Co. said it had contracted with Tishman Realty & Construction Co. to construct the 16-story hotel.

## COMPANY NOTES

Bouygues said it had agreed with Compagnie de Signaux et d'Entreprenses Electriques to set up two jointly owned subsidiaries that will broadly assume the activities undertaken by CSEE's Entreprises Electriques division.

British Telecommunications PLC is expected to get a favorable report from the Office of Telecommunications, saying that BT's purchase of digital public telephone exchanges from Thorn-Ericsson is commercially justified, sources at the regulatory agency said.

Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Ltd. said it named Stanley Ross and Rolf Levedag as managing directors after the resignation of Karl Miesel.

Deutsche Luftansa AG said it had ended talks with American Express Co. and other companies outside West Germany on the sale of a stake in its travel subsidiary Euro Lloyd Reisebüro GmbH. The airline will increase its shareholding in a minority stake in Euro Lloyd to F.I.R.S.T. Reisebüro GmbH.

Elders Ltd. said its pastoral division would launch a computerized wool selling system as an alternative to the auction system. The new system will start operating in Australia at Sydney, Melbourne and Fremantle in September.

Fujitsu Ltd. has received an order worth 6.5 billion yen (\$27.3 million) to supply and install a 9,875-mile (16,000-kilometer) network of optical fiber cables in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, a Fujitsu spokesman said.

General Electric Co. has agreed to share the cost of replacing a \$65-million turbine controller, part of equipment damaged in a fire in the Pingtung nuclear power plant in Taiwan this month, Taiwan Power Co. said.

Grand Metropolitan PLC said its subsidiary Grandmet USA Inc. completed on July 19 the sale of Pinkerton Tobacco Co. for \$137.8 million cash to a subsidiary of Svenska Tobaks AB of Sweden.

IBM Australia Ltd. has signed a

contract worth \$86 million to supply advanced computer hardware to National Australia Bank Ltd., the bank said.

Inco Ltd.'s stock price gains reflect investor hopes for improved metal prices and expectations the company will report higher second quarter profits, analysts said. Inco shares rose 1.50 Canadian dollars (\$2.02) to 20 dollars on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week.

Scandinavian Airlines System has borrowed 10 million European Currency Units (\$7.84 million) from a syndicate of international banks to buy new aircraft. SAS said the loan is repayable over 10 years at 5-percent interest.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. reached agreement with 13 unions representing 28,500 of its workers on Tuesday, hours before a strike deadline, union officials said in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They said the 37-month contract calls for average wage increases of 3 percent a year.

## OPEC Focuses On Price Issue

**(Continued from Page 9)**  
183,000 by about 100,000. Iraq's minister, Qasim Taki al-Orabi, said his country's quota should be raised to between 2 million and 2.5 million barrels from 1.2 million.

In addition, the Saudis have signaled their intention to increase output. Subtotal estimated total OPEC production at 14.5 million barrels a day, well below the group's self-imposed ceiling of 16 million. He noted that buyers have been holding out in expectation of lower prices.

Hopes for an increase in demand for OPEC oil are fading. British Petroleum Co. recently predicted that worldwide demand for oil would show no increase this year or in 1986 after rising about 2 percent in 1984.

The ministers have been considering proposals to regularly adjust their production ceiling to reflect seasonal fluctuations in demand.

## THE EUROMARKETS

**Most Sectors Little Changed; Groups Prepare for Rules**  
**Reuters**  
LONDON — Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended Monday showing little or no change, with a lower opening on the U.S. credit markets having only a slight impact on the dollar straight and floating-rate-note sectors, dealers said.

These sectors were hard hit last week following comments by the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, that led most operators to conclude that an early cut in the U.S. discount rate was not likely.

At the close, dollar straight were unchanged to a shade easier, with some issues marked 1/4 point lower after the U.S. opening. Traders noted very little retail activity Monday, with trading restricted to professionals.

Monday's major developments: BT Asia Ltd. said it was awarded a mandate to arrange a \$100-million five-year Euronote facility for the state-owned Export-Import Bank of South Korea.

The three- and six-month notes will be issued in \$100,000 denominations. The facility demands an underwritten margin of 1/4 point over three or six-month London interbank offered rates and a facility fee of 1/4 point.

The difference between the underwritten margin and average winning bid from a tender panel will be split equally between the underwriters and Ex-Im Bank. Af-

ter two years, underwriters may convert their commitment into a floating-rate note.

Industrial Bank of Japan issued \$50 million (\$69.5 million) of 10 1/2 percent Eurobonds due Sept. 3, 1995, and priced at 100 1/4, the lead manager, S.G. Warburg & Co., said. The bonds are noncallable.

Fees total 2 percent, with a 1 1/2 percent selling concession and combined management and underwriting fees of 1/4 percent. The bonds are available in denominations of \$5,000 and will be listed in Luxembourg. The payment date is Sept. 3.

Separately Monday, the Association of International Bond Dealers and the newly formed International Primary Markets Association have joined to study members' options in preparing for future British regulation of the heretofore practically unregulated Eurobond market.

The Securities and Investment Board, one of two new official bodies set up to implement a new regulatory plan for British financial markets, "has made it absolutely plain that there is no hope the Eurobond market will not be covered," said Jan Dalhuisen, secretary-general of the Primary Markets Association.

Legislation implementing the changes is due by the end of 1986

## Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

15 Month High Low 3 P.m. Close

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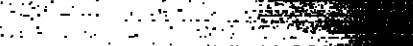
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## SPORTS

## Heavy-Hitting Mets Pummel Braves Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Davey Johnson, a fiend for graph paper and computer printouts, has the 1985 season figured out. "I'm a firm believer in the sine curve," said the manager of the New York Mets. "I know that if you have an extended

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

down period, you'll eventually have a time when you stay on top for a while. We're on the high side right now."

Winners of 15 of their last 17 games, the Mets thrashed Atlanta for the second straight day here Sunday, beating the Braves by 15-10 to remain a half-game back of first-place St. Louis in the National League East.

Following an 18-hit, 16-4 blow-out on Saturday, New York collected 16 hits — every starter had at least one — and established a club record by scoring 31 runs over two consecutive games.

The team's batting average went up 12 points, to .242, during the weekend.

"For a while, there were a lot of players hitting twenty or thirty points below their lifetime averages," observed Johnson. "Now, look at them. They're right where they should be. And it's not one or two guys doing it. There's not one guy on the ballclub who's not swinging the bat well. And I'm not surprised one bit. It's the inevitable."

In the first 73 games of the season, the injury-plagued Mets struggled with an average of 3.4 runs per game. But in their last 17 outings they have averaged 11 hits and 7 runs, evening off at 4 runs a game on the year.

Johnson said that if his team averages 4.2 runs per game from here on in, it will have won the pennant. "Listen, we scored four runs a game last year and came in second," he said. "Well, this year everything's been going along the way. Except for one thing: We have Gary Carter now. And, unless my calculation's off, he should mean at least a point-two to our run production."

Carter, the All-Star catcher, was the last New York starter to get a hit Sunday. He singled to short in the seventh inning and added an

RBI single in the eighth. George Foster led the onslaught by driving in five runs on three hits. He hit his 15th home run of the year in the fifth, a three-run shot to dead center field off reliever Rick Camp, and lined a two-run double in the seventh off Terry Foster.

Atlanta, losing three in the four-game series, finished its season series with New York at 2-10.

"We're just glad to get out of here," said Atlanta centerfielder Dale Murphy, who smashed his 24th homer in the sixth off Mets starter Terry Lincecum. "It seemed like they hit every pitch we threw at them the last two days."

The Mets jumped on Pascual Perez for two runs in each of the second and third innings before exploding for a five-run fifth off Perez and Camp. At this point last season, Perez was 9-5; Sunday's loss put him at 1-4 with a 6.52 earned-run average, highest of any starter in the league. As he left the locker room after the game, Perez said he was returning to Atlanta. The Braves were to open a series in Montreal Monday night.

Reds 7, Phillies 6: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker's two-out, two-run homer in the seventh sparked the Reds to a come-from-behind victory. After a single by Pete Rose (he now needs 34 hits to break Ty Cobb's career record), Parker hit his 17th home run of the season, surpassing his 1984 total by one.

Astros 5, Expos 4: In Montreal, Glenn Davis homered and drove in two runs and left fielder José Cruz made a game-saving catch to rob Hubie Brooks of a three-run home run in the ninth to help Houston end a six-game losing streak.

Padres 2, Indians 2: In San Diego, Sammy Kihlstedt's two-run double and an RBI single by Junior Ortiz kept a three-run second that carried Pittsburgh past the Padres. Lee Tunnell ended a personal 11-game losing streak with his first victory since June 2, 1984.

Giants 2, Cubs 1: In San Francisco, Jeff Leonard homered and Bill Lasky earned his second straight victory after eight consecutive defeats to lead the Giants. San Francisco took a 1-0 lead off Larry Odom with a break run in the fifth. David Green led off with a single and went to second on Lasky's one-out

sacrifice. Dan Gladden then hit a high pop fly to the right side of the infield; first baseman Leon Durham and second baseman Sandberg both lost the ball in the sun, and the ball dropped for an 85-foot, run-scoring single. An inning later, Leonard hit his 10th homer of the season.

Cardinals 2, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Steve Braun's two-run home run in the 10th beat the Dodgers for St. Louis. Pinch-hitter Terry Pendleton opened the inning with a double off Tom Niedenfuer. One out later, Braun sent Niedenfuer's 1-0 delivery into the right field seats to enable Jeff Lahti to gain his first victory of the year.

Rangers 7, Tigers 5: In the American League, in Detroit, Wayne Tolleson hit Aurelio Lopez's 3-2 slider into the upper deck in right field for a two-run ninth-inning homer that beat the Tigers. Tolleson, who hit only four home runs in his best major league season, the last coming on Aug. 17, 1983.

Blue Jays 11, A's 4: In Toronto, Jesse Barfield drove in three runs on two doubles and a triple to spark the Blue Jays' rout of Oakland. Damaso Garcia's two-run single triggered a five-run seventh that tied the game. Garcia, a lead-off hitter, has a career-high 47 RBIs this season.

Yankees 5, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, Phil Niekro pitched a seven-hitter for his 293rd career victory. Niekro, 46, was trying to surpass Noodles Hays and become the oldest pitcher ever to throw a major-league shutout, but Kent Hrbek hit a two-run homer in the eighth and Niekro had to settle for his third complete game of the year. The Yankees have won 15 of their 18 games in July.

Orioles 6, Royals 4: In Baltimore, Eddie Murray sliced a bases-loaded seventh-inning double into the left-field corner, driving home two runs and breaking a 4-4 tie. "It was a slider that didn't seem to be thrown as hard as the rest," said Murray, 29, of the pitch from Mike

LaCoss. "My bat may be a little slow now, and they're pitching me outside." It was Murray's 89th career game-winning RBI and his seventh of the season.

Brewers 5, Mariners 4: In Milwaukee, Robin Yount hit a home run and drove in three runs and Ted Simmons hit a bases-empty shot to power the Brewers past Seattle.

Indians 4, White Sox 3: In Chicago, Tony Bernazard's homer in the 10th made Cleveland a winner for the first time in six games.

Red Sox 8, Angels 4: In Boston, Rich Gedman and Bill Buckner drove in three runs apiece and Wade Boggs extended his hitting streak to 24 games — longest in the majors this season — with an RBI double as the Red Sox beat California. Reggie Jackson hit his 519th career home run for the Angels, who loaded the bases with two outs in the ninth before reliever Bob Stanley got Brian Downing to ground out. (AP, UPI)

## Fighter Identified as Escaped Convict

By Michael Katz  
New York Times Service

NORFOLK, Virginia — Mike Blumberg, his 71-year-old manager, said he was "dumbfounded" when he learned that his 27-year-old boxer, Roberto Medina, a man he knew as "a real friend, just like a son," was in reality a 29-year-old escaped convict named John E. Garcia.

Kathy Graham, the fighter's friend from St. Petersburg, Florida, knew, and she said on Monday that she did not know Medina, who Graham believes alerted the authorities about him.

Garcia, arrested 61 times in the Denver area, escaped from the Colorado State Penitentiary in Canon City on June 25, 1982, moved to St. Petersburg and began a career as a professional boxer. That career apparently ended Saturday after he somehow stood up to a six-round battering from Meldrick Taylor, one of four 1984 Olympic boxing stars who fought on a card here.

Garcia had a rough day. Compuser counted 408 punches landed by the Olympic featherweight champion. Somehow, he remained upright throughout the six rounds. Escorted to his dressing room by a dozen Norfolk policemen, Garcia was allowed to shower and change and then was handcuffed. He is being held without bond pending a hearing on his extradition to Colorado.

Graham, who is 26 years old and works in a St. Petersburg kennel, was introduced to him by another boxer about two years ago, she said Monday morning after she came back from the jail, her eyes red. "They're treating him real nice," she reported. "I saw him last night, but today they said Saturday was the only visiting day."

She said their relationship was 8 months old before he told her that he was a fugitive. "It was hard to believe," she said. "Robert was always a gentleman, always soft-spoken."

Brad Jacobs, the matchmaker for Alessi Promotions in Tampa, for whom Medina fought his first 14 pro fights — he had a 12-1-1 record before fighting Taylor — agreed with Graham's assessment.

"He was just an exemplary kid," said Jacobs. "A tiger in the ring and the nicest guy you could ever meet outside."

Using the name Medina, Garcia apparently lived with a cousin in St. Petersburg, supporting himself as a handyman and carpenter.

Graham said the fighter offered few details of his past, only that he grew up in Fresno, California, lived for a while in the San Diego area and was in trouble in Colorado. "I left it at that," she said. "I didn't pursue it."

According to Dennis Cribari, a detective with the Denver police, Garcia was a "career criminal" whom he had arrested personally several times. Charges included theft, auto theft, larceny and assault.

Graham said the man she knew as the gentle boxer had told her he



John Garcia, left, in custody after Saturday's fight.

served seven years in prison, but was on a work-release program. "One day, he just walked out the door and never went back," she said. "It wasn't a Dillinger escape," she said, "it was a Garcia escape."

ABC was able to squeeze in the bout Saturday after Mark Breland scored a first-round knockout and Pernell Whitaker did likewise in two rounds.

That television had little to do with the arrest was confirmed by Cribari, who said he received an anonymous call last week that Garcia was really Medina and would be boxing in Norfolk. Graham said she believes the call was from another woman the fighter had met in St. Petersburg.

The Norfolk police were alerted Thursday. But no positive identification could be made, said L. Curtis M. Todd Jr. here, until Garcia took off his robe in the ring and exposed three distinct tattoos.

"We did not know if it was him for sure until we saw the tattoos," said Todd. "We weren't about to arrest him in the ring."

Rumors had circulated at ringside during the fight that Medina was not his real name and that he was a fugitive. Reporters questioned him about it in the dressing room.

"I don't know what you're talking about," the fighter replied.



Catcher Mike Scioscia was knocked cold (and suffered a mild concussion) when Cardinal baserunner Jack Clark came in high and hard on Willie McGee's first-inning hit on Sunday.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Major League Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Braves	54	37	.593	0
Reds	53	38	.583	1
Indians	52	39	.569	2
Mariners	51	40	.561	3
Angels	50	41	.556	4
Yankees	49	42	.542	5
Padres	48	43	.524	6
Giants	47	44	.514	7
Phillies	46	45	.505	8
Twins	45	46	.495	9
Blue Jays	44	47	.484	10
White Sox	43	48	.474	11
Mariners	42	49	.464	12
Red Sox	41	50	.454	13
Braves	40	51	.444	14
Indians	39	52	.434	15
Angels	38	53	.424	16
Yankees	37	54	.414	17
Padres	36	55	.404	18
Giants	35	56	.394	19
Phillies	34	57	.384	20
Twins	33	58	.374	21
Blue Jays	32	59	.364	22
White Sox	31	60	.354	23
Mariners	30	61	.344	24
Red Sox	29	62	.334	25
Braves	28	63	.324	26
Indians	27	64	.314	27
Angels	26	65	.304	28
Yankees	25	66	.294	29
Padres	24	67	.284	30
Giants	23	68	.274	31
Phillies	22	69	.264	32
Twins	21	70	.254	33
Blue Jays	20	71	.244	34
White Sox	19	72	.234	35
Mariners	18	73	.224	36
Red Sox	17	74	.214	37
Braves	16	75	.204	38
Indians	15	76	.194	39
Angels	14	77	.184	40
Yankees	13	78	.174	41
Padres	12	79	.164	42
Giants	11	80	.154	43
Phillies	10	81	.144	44
Twins	9	82	.134	45
Blue Jays	8	83	.124	46
White Sox	7	84	.114	47
Mariners	6	85	.104	48
Red Sox	5	86	.094	49
Braves	4	87	.084	50
Indians	3	88	.074	51
Angels	2	89	.064	52
Yankees	1	90	.054	53
Padres	0	91	.044	54
Giants	0	92	.034	55
Phillies	0	93	.024	56
Twins	0	94	.014	57
Blue Jays	0	95	.004	58
White Sox	0	96	.000	59
Mariners	0	97	.000	60
Red Sox	0	98	.000	61
Braves	0	99	.000	62
Indians	0	100	.000	63

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	54	37	.593	0
New York	53	38	.583	1
Detroit	52	39	.569	2
Boston	51	40	.561	3
Minnesota	50	41	.556	4
Cleveland	49	42	.542	5
Chicago	48	43	.524	6
Seattle	47	44	.514	7
Los Angeles	46	45	.505	8
San Francisco	45	46	.495	9
California	44	47	.484	10
Oakland	43	48	.474	11
Philadelphia	42	49	.464	12
Pittsburgh	41	50	.454	13
St. Louis	40	51	.444	14
San Diego	39	52	.434	15
Washington	38	53	.424	16
Chicago	37	54	.414	17
Philadelphia	36	55	.404	18
Pittsburgh	35	56	.394	19
St. Louis	34	57	.384	20
San Diego	33	58	.374	21
Washington	32	59	.364	22
Chicago	31	60	.354	23
Philadelphia	30	61	.344	24
Pittsburgh	29	62	.334	25
St. Louis	28	63	.324	26
San Diego	27	64	.314	27
Washington	26	65	.304	28
Chicago	25	66	.294	29
Philadelphia	24	67	.284	30
Pittsburgh	23	68	.274	31
St. Louis	22	69	.264	32
San Diego	21	70	.254	33
Washington	20	71	.244	34
Chicago	19	72	.234	35
Philadelphia	18	73	.224	36
Pittsburgh	17	74	.214	37
St. Louis	16	75	.204	38
San Diego	15	76	.194	39
Washington	14	77	.184	40
Chicago	13	78	.174	41
Philadelphia	12	79	.164	42
Pittsburgh	11	80	.154	43
St. Louis	10	81	.144	44
San Diego	9	82	.134	45
Washington	8	83	.124	46
Chicago	7	84	.114	47
Philadelphia	6	85	.104	48
Pittsburgh	5	86	.094	49
St. Louis	4	87	.084	50
San Diego	3	88	.074	51
Washington	2	89	.064	52
Chicago	1	90	.054	53
Philadelphia	0	91	.044	54
Pittsburgh	0	92	.034	55
St. Louis	0	93	.024	56
San Diego	0	94	.014	57
Washington	0	95	.004	58
Chicago	0	96	.000	59
Philadelphia	0	97	.000	60
Pittsburgh	0	98	.000	61
St. Louis	0	99	.000	62
San Diego	0	100	.000	63

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Pittsburgh	30	59	.337	23
West Division				
Los Angeles	51	38	.573	—
San Diego	52	40	.565	1/2
Chicagof	46	43	.517	5
Yousen	44	46	.478	8 1/2
Atlanta	48	50	.444	11 1/2
San Francisco	35	57	.380	17 1/2

## Sunday's Major League L

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Oakland	180	101	.641	4 1/2
Toronto	168	99	.576	27 1/2



